PEDIGREE CHART

Name of Compiler: Norma (Hansen) Zaniewski
Address: 8924 W Plainfield
City, State: Greenfield WI 53228
Date: 8 July 1992

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 492 on chart No. D2.

Dodge Ancestors (13th gen) D156

Chart No. _____

Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

(11) (1968) (Deacon) Samuel Freeman (Father of No. 2)
b. 11 May 1638
p.b. Watertown MA Bay Colony
m. 12 May 1658
p.m. Eastham - Plymouth Colony
d. 25 Nov 1712
p.d.

(7936) (12) (Gentleman) Samuel Freeman Watertown 1630 (*) (Father of No. 4)
b. 1605
p.b. Malyn, Kent, England (East Malling)
m. 14 July 1624
p.m. St Anne Blackfriars, London
d. before 1640 + 1644
p.d. Watertown MA Bay Colony

(15,872) John Freeman (Father of No. 8) D156
b. 1570 Stifford
m. St Ann B.
buried 25 Sep 1622 London

(15,873) Precilla Angell (Angelo) (Mother of No. 8)
b. ? Peakirk, Northants
d. bur. 25 Feb 1630/1 - St Ann B. - London

(7937) Apphia Quick (Mother of No. 4)
b. ca 1605 London
p.b.
d. ? Feb 1665/6 ?
p.d. Eastham (she m/2 Gov Prence)

(15,874) William Quick (Father of No. 9)
b. 15
m. 15
will proved 21 Jan 1614/5 - London

(15,875) Elizabeth (? Hodges) (Mother of No. 9)
b. ? Asterwell, Dorset
d. 1618 + - London ?

(10) (1989) 2 (Capt.) Samuel Freeman (Father of No. 1)
b. 26 Mar 1652
p.b. Eastham
m. (1) 5 Feb 1684
p.m.
d. 30 Jan 1742/3
p.d.

(7938) Constant Southworth Plymouth 1628 (*) (Father of No. 5)
b. 1614
p.b. Leyden, Holland
m. 2 Nov 1637
p.m. Duxbury
d. 10 Mar 1678/9
p.d. Duxbury, Plymouth Colony

(15,876) Edward Southworth (not (*) see left) (Father of No. 10,)
b. ca 1590 ? Lancashire
m. 28 May 1613 - Leyden Holland
d. 1621 - London

(15,877) Alice Carpenter * Plymouth 1635 (*) Anne (Mother of No. 10,)
b. ca 1590 Attingham Somerset
d. 26 Mar 1670 - Plymouth MA

(1969) 5 Mercy Southworth (Mother of No. 2)
(also Southam)
b. 1638
p.b. Duxbury, Plymouth Colony
d. 25 Nov 1712
p.d. Eastham

(7939) Elizabeth Collier (Mother of No. 5)
b. 1614
p.b. ? London, England
d. 1685
p.d. ? Duxbury MA

(15,878) William Collier 1635 (*) Edward Collier (Father of No. 11,)
b. 1585
m. 1613 (Brewer of London)
d. 1670 Duxbury MA

(15,879) ? Jane (Mother of No. 11,)
b. ca 1590 ? London
d. bef 1634 - Duxbury ?

(9) (492) 1 (Deacon) Samuel Freeman
b. 1 Sep 1688
p.b. Eastham
m. 1712
p.m.
d. 1742
p.d.

(7940) Richard Sparrow Plymouth 1632 (*) (Father of No. 6)
b. ca 1605
p.b.
m. ca 1630
p.m.
d. 8 Jan 1660/1 Plymouth Colony
p.d.

(15,880) Sparrow (Father of No. 12,)
b.
m.
d.

(15,881) (Mother of No. 12,)
b.
d.

(1970) Jonathan Sparrow (Father of No. 3)
b. 1633
p.b.
m. (1) 26 Oct 1654
p.m. Eastham
d. 21 Mar 1706/7
p.d.

(7941) Pandora (Mother of No. 6)
b. ca 1608 Eng.
p.b.
d. 1665 +
p.d. Eastham

(15,882) (Father of No. 13,)
b.
m.
d.

(15,883) (Mother of No. 13,)
b.
d.

(985) 3 Elizabeth Sparrow (Mother of No. 1)
b. 1663
p.b. Eastham
d. 1706
p.d. Eastham

(7942) Edward Bangs (ship wright) Anne - Plymouth 1623 (*) (Father of No. 7)
b. 28 Oct 1591
p.b. Pansfield, Essex, Eng.
m. (3) ca 1635
p.m. Hingham MA
d. 1678
p.d. Eastham MA (Plymouth Colony)

(15,884) John Bangs (Father of No. 14,)
b. 15
m. 30 Jan 1584/7
d. 16

(15,885) Jane Chavis of Hempstead + Pansfield, Essex (Mother of No. 14,)
b. 15
d. 16

(1971) Rebecca Bangs (Mother of No. 3)
b. 1634/7
p.b. Plymouth Colony
d. ca 1666
p.d. Eastham, MA

(7943) Rebecca Hobart (Mother of No. 7)
b.p. 29 Dec 1611 Norfolk, England
p.b. Hingham
d. 16
p.d. Eastham

(15,886) Edmund Hobart (Hulbard) 1633 (*) Charlestown (Father of No. 15,)
b. ca 1575
m. (1) 7 Sep 1600 Hingham, Nr England
d. 8 Nov 1645/6 Hingham MA

(15,887) Margaret Dewey (Mother of No. 15,)
b. ca 1580
d. ca 1633/4 Charlestown

(493) Mary Paine (Spouse of No. 1)
b. 1693 d. 1742
p.b. Eastham p.d. Eastham

Fraternal

Maternal

(*) Purported Pedigree of this Southworth family from (Sir) Gilbert de Southworth (Co. 1326 A.D.) of Samlesbury Hall, Lancashire, is on file.

Bangs family - "Strangers in a Strange Company" gives credit to "Saints" William Collier "Merchant Adventurer" Sparrow family invested with Virginia Company of Jamestown VA

Not used - this has been challenged

CHART No. 1 MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY Rev. 1985

As of 1885 (76), the following sons and daughters of William Willis, all born in Washington County Kentucky, who came to the county with their father in early 1830, were current members of the "McDonough Co. IL "Old Settlers Association":

Willis:

Mary	b. 16 May 1816*	m.	John L Russell	(lived 3 mi SW of Macomb)
James	3 Jan 1819	m	?	lived Macomb
Cynthia A	6 Feb 1822	m	David Hall	lived Scioto TWP
John C	22 Nov 1824**	m	———	lived Macomb
Emelie	7 Apr 1827	m	J H Atkinson	town living in omitted

* born near Springfield, Washington Co Ky - perhaps others b same town but that info not listed (said she came 1832 - the others say 1830). 1830 probably correct.

** Father's name not given but the others obviously his siblings - just because only these 5 children listed does not mean there were not others. These are only members of the club, that is all.

This info, extracted from a list of about 200 club members, ~~scattered~~ throughout 8 pages.

From this we can see that William Willis settled in Washington Co Ky 1816 or before. He could have been from somewhere else before that. Perhaps married soon after War of 1812. Near same age as William Willis Clayton. Question: Were they cousins? He came to the (McDonough) County several years sooner.

PEDIGREE CHART

Dodge Ancestors

Name of Compiler: Normal (Hansen) Zaniewski
Address: 8924 W Plainfield
City, State: Greenfield WI 53228
Date: 1 July 1992

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 493 on chart No. D2

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

1 (1972) Thomas Paine — cooper, builder of mills, repair, treasurer, town clerk
b. ? 1614 (Father of No. 2) England
p.b.
m. ca 1650
p.m. Eastham
d. 16 Aug 1706 (age 94?)
p.d. Eastham MA (New Orleans)

2 (1986) (Deacon) John Paine — town clerk 20 yrs, treas, rep to gen ct
b. 14 Mar 1661 (Father of No. 1)
p.b. Eastham
m. ⊙ 14 Mar 1689
p.m. Eastham
d. 26 Oct 1731
p.d. Eastham

3 (1973) Mary Snow (Mother of No. 2)
b. ca 1638
p.b. Plymouth MA
d. 28 Apr 1704
p.d. Eastham MA (New Orleans)

1 (493) Mary Paine
b. 28 Jan 1698/3
p.b. Eastham
m. 9 Oct 1712
p.m. Eastham MA
d. 1742
p.d.

6 (1974) (Major) John Freeman
b. ⊙ 28 Jan 1626/7 (Father of No. 3)
p.b. Billinghurst, Sussex, England
m. 13 Feb 1649
p.m. Sandwich / Eastham
d. 28 Oct 1719 (age 92)
p.d. Eastham (New Orleans) MA

7 (987) Bennett Freeman (Mother of No. 1)
b. 18 Feb 1670/1
p.b. Eastham
d. 13 May 1716
p.d. Eastham

14 (1975) Mercy Prence (Mother of No. 3)
b. 1631
p.b. Plymouth
d. 28 Sep 1711
p.d. Eastham

15 (1492) (Deacon) Samuel Freeman (Spouse of No. 1)
b. 1658 d. 17
p.b. p.d.

8 (3944) (12) Thomas Paine "merchant of London" (Father of No. 4)
b. ca 1590? England
p.b. London?
m. ca 1611? Eng
p.m. London
d. ca 1630?
p.d. London

9 (3945) Jane (Gallion?) Waterman (Mother of No. 4)
b. 15
p.b. London? Eng
d. 16
p.d. Waterman?

(She m/2 Thomas Mayhew)

selectman 7 yrs, governor assoc. town clerk 16 yrs

10 (3946) Nicholas Snow (Father of No. 5)
b. 25 Jan 1577/8 Wilton
p.b. St Nicholas Shoreditch, London (Hackney)
m. ca 1626
p.m. Plymouth Colony
d. 15 Nov 1676
p.d. Eastham

11 (3947) Constance Hopkins (Mother of No. 5)
b. ca 1607?
p.b. London
d. Oct 1677
p.d. Eastham

12 (3948) Edmond Freeman Sawyer (Father of No. 6)
b. ⊙ 25 July 1596 (to Sandwich)
p.b. Pulborough, Sussex England 1637
m. ⊙ 16 June 1617
p.m. Grand Com Chesfield (Coxfield)
d. bef. 2 Nov 1682 (will pro) (age 92)
p.d. Sandwich, Barnstable, MA

13 (3949) Bennett Hodsoll (Mother of No. 6)
b. 1596
p.b. Coxfield? Sussex Eng
d. will 12 Apr 1630
p.d. Pulborough, Sussex, Eng.

14 (3950) (Governor) Thomas Prence Plymouth (Father of No. 7)
b. 1600
p.b. Lechdale, Glouc. (b. at pres. res.)
m. ⊙ 5 Aug 1624
p.m. Plymouth
d. 29 Mar 1673
p.d. Plymouth

15 (3951) Patience Brewster (Mother of No. 7)
b. 1605
p.b. Scrooby? Notts.
d. just bef. 12 Dec 1634 (epidemic)
p.d. Plymouth

16 (7888) (13) Paine (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. D16a)
b.
m.
d.

17 (7889) (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
d.

18 (7890) Gallion (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
m.
d.

19 (7891) (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
d.

20 (7892) Nicholas Snow (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No.)
b. ca 1575
m. 9 May 1599
d. 16

21 (7893) Elizabeth Rowlles (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No.)
b. Ratliff
d.

22 (7894) Stephen Hopkins — 1620 Mayflower Plymouth
b. 1585 Wraxton-upon-Stour Gloucestershire
m. ⊙ 1605 London
d. bef. will Nov 30 1644 - will

23 (7895) (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No.)
b. ca 1585 Gloucestershire
d. bef. 1616 London

24 (7896) Edmund Freeman — 1635 "Abigail" Sawyer
b. (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No.)
m. ca 1594
d. after 30 May 1623 (will)

25 (7897) Alice Coles (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
d. bef. 5 Mar 1651/2 Reigate, Surrey

26 (7898) John Hodsoll — John Hodsoll b. ca 1530? of Stansted Kent
b. ca 1560?
m.
d. bef. 8 Nov 1617 (will pr) Coxfield, Sussex — Widow Bacon

27 (7899) Faith (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No.)
b. 15
d. after 1617 Sussex

28 (7900) Thomas Prence — 1621 "Fortune" Plymouth
b. ca 1570? (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No.)
m. ca 1598? Gloucestershire?
d. bef. 14 Aug 1630 (cp). All Saints, Barking, London

29 (7901) (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No.)
b. 15
d. before 1630 (London?)

30 (7902) William Brewster — 1620 "Mayflower" Plymouth
b. 1567 - Scrooby (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. D16b)
m. 1590
d. 1644 - Plymouth

31 (7903) Mary Wentworth (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. D16c)
b. 1569? Scrooby or London
d. 14 Apr 1627 - Plymouth

CHART No. MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY Rev. 1985

"S = Strangers" The Mayflower Group Consisted of Saints & Strangers

PEDIGREE CHART

Dodge Ancestors

Chart No. D12

Name of Compiler: Norma (Hansen) Zaniewski

Address: 8924 W Plainfield

City, State: Greenfield WI 53228

Date: 15 Apr 1992

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 489 on chart No. D2

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

1 (Father of No. 2): 1956 (71) Edward Hall Duxbury — by 1636 (*)
- b. Eng.
- p.b.
- m. ca 1649
- p.m. Braintree?
- d. betw 23 Nov & 6 Mar 1670-1
- p.d. Rehoboth

2 (Father of No. 1): 978 (10) Benjamin Hall
- b. 7 Aug 1669
- p.b. Rehoboth Bristol Co MA ?
- m. 5 Jan 1692
- p.m. Wrentham
- d. 26 Aug 1726
- p.d. Wrentham

3 (Mother of No. 1): 1957 Hester
- b. England?
- p.b.
- d. after 1674
- p.d. Rehoboth? (She m/2 Thos. Jordan 1674)

4 (Father of No. 2): 1956 (71) Edward Hall Duxbury
- b.
- p.b. Eng.
- m. ca 1649
- p.m. Braintree?
- d. betw 23 Nov & 6 Mar 1670-1
- p.d. Rehoboth

5 (Mother of No. 2): 1957 Hester
- b.
- p.b. England?
- d. after 1674
- p.d. Rehoboth? (She m/2 Thos. Jordan 1674)

6 (Father of No. 3): 1958 Cornelius Fisher
- b.
- p.b.
- m. (2) 25 July 1665
- p.m. Dedham
- d. 2 Jan 1699
- p.d. Dedham ?

7 (Mother of No. 3): 1959 Sarah Everett
- b. 12 Apr 1644
- p.b.
- d. 28 Feb 1676
- p.d. Dedham ?

8 (Father of No. 4): 3912 (12) (?) Francis Hall (in Perail)
- b.
- p.b.
- m.
- p.m. (Carpenter) of Henborough Eng??
- d.
- p.d.

9 (Mother of No. 4): 3913
- b.
- p.b.
- d.
- p.d.

10 (Father of No. 5): 3914
- b.
- p.b.
- m.
- p.m.
- d.
- p.d.

11 (Mother of No. 5): 3915
- b.
- p.b.
- d.
- p.d.

12 (Father of No. 6): 3916 Anthony Fisher Dedham
- b.p. 23 April 1591
- p.b. Sylehan, Suffolk, Eng
- m.
- p.m.
- d. 18 Apr 1671
- p.d. Dorchester MA

13 (Mother of No. 6): 3917 Mary (?) Fiske
- b.
- p.b.
- d.
- p.d.

14 (Father of No. 7): 3918 Richard Everard
- b. ca 1615
- p.b. England
- m. (2) 29 June 1643
- p.m. Springfield
- d. 3 July 1682
- p.d. Dedham

15 (Mother of No. 7): 3919 Mary Winch
- b. 1619
- p.b. Ipswich? Sfk England
- d. after 1682
- p.d. Dedham

16 (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. ____): 7824 (13) Hall (14)
- b.
- m.
- d.

17 (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. ____)
- b.
- d.

18 (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. ____)
- b.
- m.
- d.

19 (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. ____)
- b.
- d.

20 (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
- b.
- m.
- d.

21 (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
- b.
- d.

22 (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
- b.
- m.
- d.

23 (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
- b.
- d.

24 (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____): 7832 (13) Anthony Fisher
- b. of "Wignotte" Sylehan, Suffolk Eng. 11 Apr 1640
- m. (14) 15666 William Fiske
- d.

25 (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____): 7833 Mary Fiske
- b. of St James, So. Elsham, Suffolk
- d. Anne 15667

26 (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____): 7834 William Fiske
- b.
- m.
- d.

27 (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____): 7835
- b.
- d.

28 (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____): Everett (or Everard)
- b.
- m.
- d.

29 (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)
- b.
- d.

30 (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____): (? William) Winch
- b.
- m.
- d.

31 (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)
- b.
- d.

1 (Mother of No. 1): 489 (9) Dorothy Hall
- b. 20 May 1700
- p.b. Wrentham
- m. 14 Sep 1720
- p.m. Wrentham
- d. 13 May 1790
- p.d. Medway

2 (Mother of No. 1): 3 Sarah Fisher
- b. 1668
- p.b.
- d.
- p.d.

3 (Mother of No. 1): 488 Samuell Ellice (Spouse of No. 1)
- b. 14 July 1699
- p.b. Medfield
- d. 14 Aug 1769
- p.d. East Medway (Millis) MA

Fraternal / Maternal

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY Rev. 1985

CHART No. 1

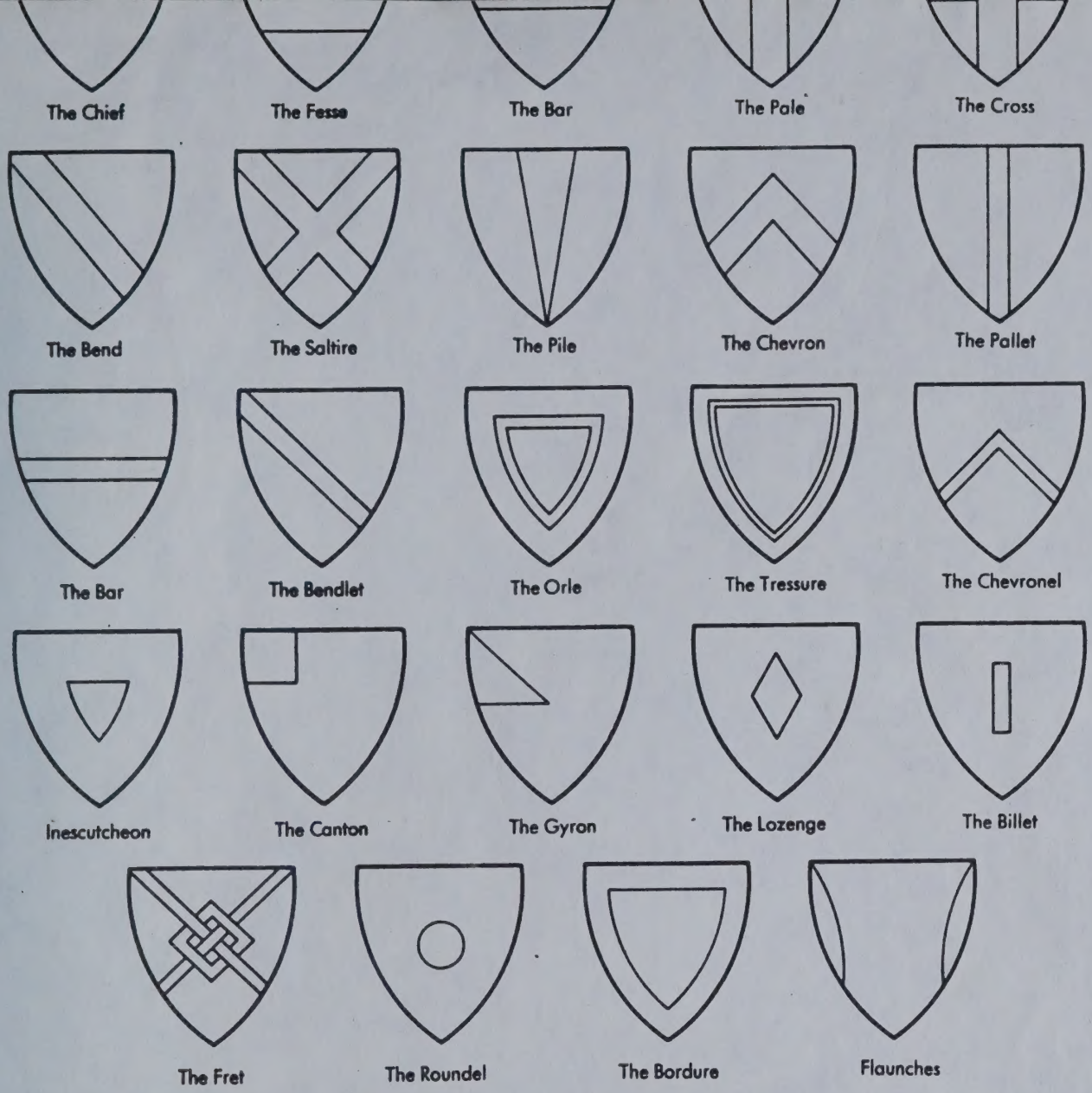


Fig. 4. The honorable ordinaries and subordinaries

Charges. The most frequently used decorations in heraldry are subdivided into ordinaries and subordinaries. There is no known reason for the division and many authorities disagree as to their exact classification. The ordinaries are shown in the first eight shields of Fig. 4. Sixteen of the most common subordinaries follow them. Animals and designs taken from nature are favorite heraldic devices. Among the most interesting are the fabled monsters such as the dragon, the griffin, the wyvern, and the unicorn. The most popular of the more ordinary animals is the lion. Each of the postures the lion is depicted in has a special term as illustrated in Fig. 5. Trees occupy an important part in heraldry. In England the Penderells, who hid Charles II in the oak after the battle of Worcester, were granted an oak tree for their coat of arms. Such additions to the arms of an individual which were made by sovereigns as a recognition of services are termed augmentations.

Cadency and Marshalling. To differentiate the coat of arms of the head of a house from the other members of his family was long a burning question in heraldry, and was called cadency. It was not

Fig. 6. Cadency

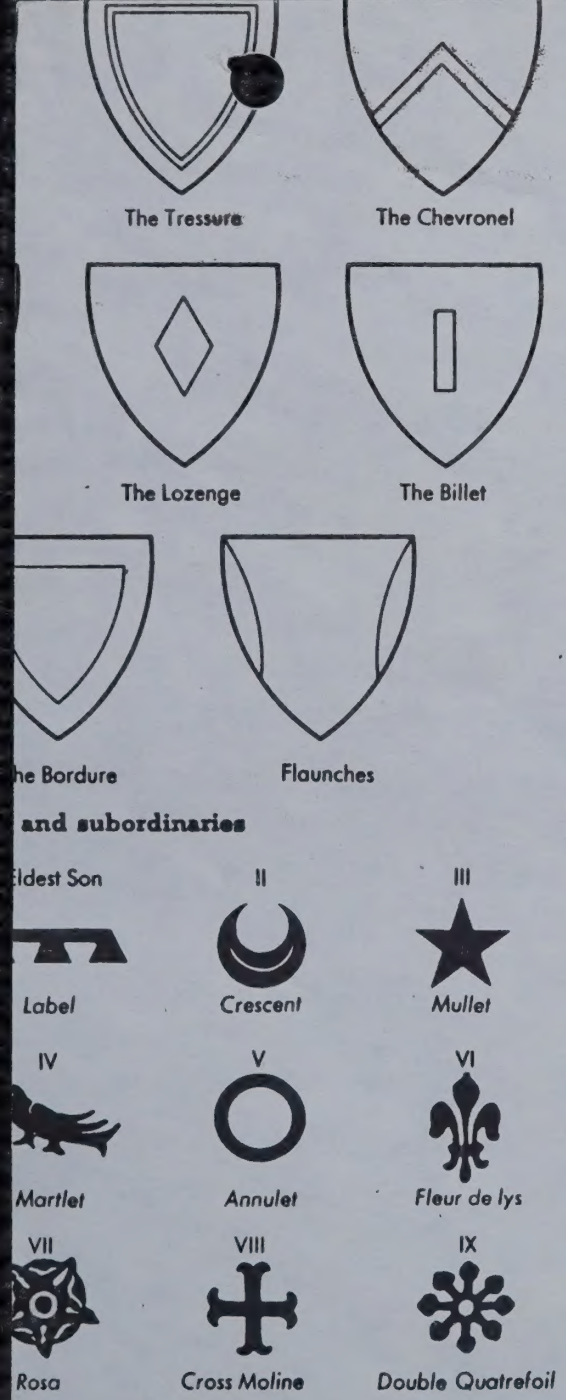


Fig. 6. Cadency

in the form of a lozenge.

After occupying for ages the attention of the learned and forming [redacted] important branch of a princely education, the st[redacted] of heraldry has fallen into neglect. Only in Great Britain is it of any importance today. Coats of arms are now more often emblazoned on stationery than they are on shields. See ESCUTCHEON.

M. R.

BIBLIOG.–C. W. Scott-Giles, *Romance of Heraldry* (1929); A. R. Wagner, *Heralds and Heraldry in the Middle Ages* (1940); A. F. Pimbley, *Dictionary of Heraldry* (1946); C. H. and A. Lynch-Robinson, *Intelligible Heraldry* (1949); J. M. Bergling, *Heraldic Designs and Engravings* (1950).

HERAT, chief city of NW Afghanistan, just N of the Hari River, about 400 miles from the Iranian and Russian frontiers. It is a center for trade routes, although Herat no longer has its ancient commercial importance. A high wall, rising 25 feet above an earthwork about 50 feet in height, surrounds the city. Many ruins dot the surrounding fertile valley. Herat's

the minerals are coal and zinc, and salt is pr[illegible] along the seashore. Stone, marble, and lim[illegible] quarried. The Canal de Midi [illegible] through the [illegible]ern section of the departmen[illegible] and terminates [illegible] port city of Sète. There are numerous health [illegible] The capital is MONTPELLIER. Hérault is a part [illegible] former province of LANGUEDOC.

HÉRAULT RIVER, ancient **Arauris,** SW F[illegible] rises in the Cévennes, flows S across the depart[illegible] of Gard and Hérault, and empties into the M[illegible]ranean, two miles below Agde. Its total len[illegible] about 120 miles.

HERB, in botany, a plant that normally dies [illegible] to the ground each year, as distinguished from [illegible] with woody stems that persist from year to [illegible] Herbs may live one, two, or more years; that [illegible] may be annuals, biennials, or perennials. In p[illegible] usage the term *herb* is applied to those garden [illegible] that are grown principally for their flavor[illegible] medicinal value. The valued portion of the plan[illegible]

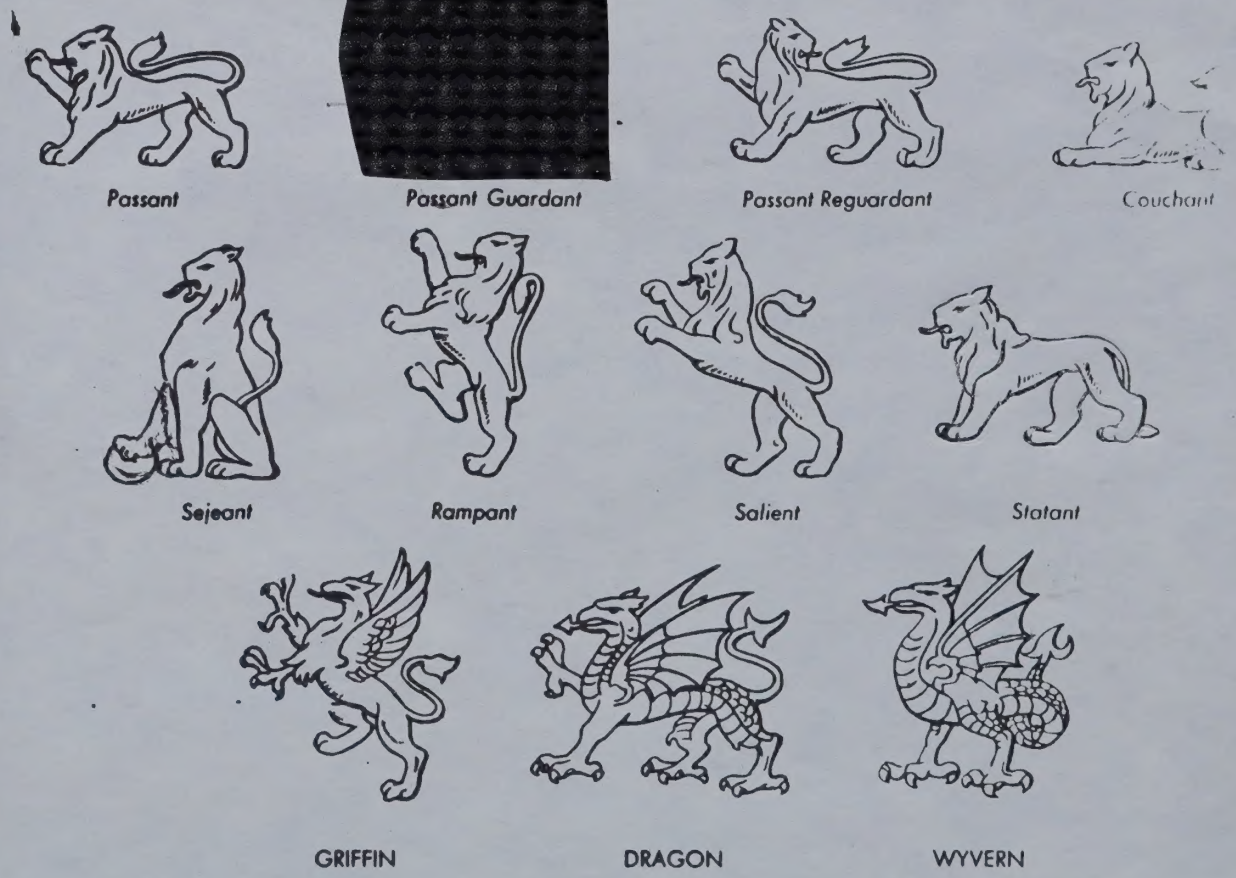
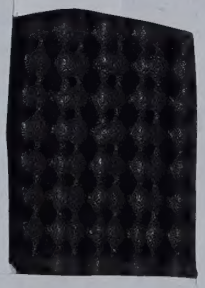


Fig. 5. Charges on shields: lion in various postures; fabled monsters in lower row



The rulers of England

Name	Reign
Saxons	
* Egbert	802-839
Ethelwulf	839-858
Ethelbald	858-860
Ethelbert	860-865?
Ethelred I	865?-871
* Alfred the Great	871-899
Edward the Elder	899-924
Athelstan	924-939
Edmund I	939-946
Edred	946-955
Edwig	955-959
Edgar	959-975
Edward the Martyr	975-978?
Ethelred II	978?-1016
Edmund II	1016
Danes	
* Canute	1016-1035
* Harold I	1035-1040
Hardecanute	1040-1042
Saxons	
* Edward the Confessor	1042-1066
* Harold II	1066
Normans	
* William I	1066-1087
* William II	1087-1100
* Henry I	1100-1135
* Stephen	1135-1154
Plantagenet Family	
* Henry II	1154-1189
* Richard I	1189-1199
* John	1199-1216
* Henry III	1216-1272
* Edward I	1272-1307
* Edward II	1307-1327
* Edward III	1327-1377
* Richard II	1377-1399
House of Lancaster	
* Henry IV	1399-1413
* Henry V	1413-1422
* Henry VI	1422-1461
House of York	
* Edward IV	1461-1470
House of Lancaster	
* Henry VI	1470-1471
House of York	
* Edward IV	1471-1483
* Edward V	1483
* Richard III	1483-1485
House of Tudor	
* Henry VII	1485-1509
* Henry VIII	1509-1547
* Edward VI	1547-1553
* Grey, Lady Jane	1553
* Mary I	1553-1558
* Elizabeth I	1558-1603
House of Stuart	
* James I	1603-1625
* Charles I	1625-1649
Commonwealth	
* Long Parliament	1649-1653
Protectorate	
* Oliver Cromwell	1653-1658
Richard Cromwell	1658-1659
House of Stuart	
* Charles II	1660-1685
* James II	1685-1688
* William III	1689-1702
and *Mary II	1689-1694
* Anne	1702-1714

(For monarchs after 1714, see Great Britain.)

*Has a separate article in *World Book*.

quartzite were worked by the native tribes, and numerous flaking shops where the manufacture of implements was carried on (Dorsey in Pub. 51, Field Columb. Mus., 1900). (W. H. H.)

Quasky. A name of the blueback, or oquassa trout (*Salmo oquassa*): derived from the Algonquian appellation of Oquassa or Oquassac lake, Me., where this fish is found. (A. F. C.)

Quasquen. An unidentified tribe, possibly the Kaskaskia, living formerly beside the Shawnee and Delawares on a branch of the Ohio r. and with them in alliance with the Seneca. — Iberville (*ca.* 1702) in Margry, Déc., IV, 544, 1880.

Quatsino (*Guáts'ĕnôx*, 'people of the north country'). A Kwakiutl tribe living at the entrance of the sound of the same name at the N. end of Vancouver id., Brit. Col. Their gentes are Hamanao and Quatsino (or Guatsenok). Their principal winter village in 1885 was Owiyekumi, and another called Tenate was occupied in summer. Pop. 22 in 1909. (J. R. S.)

Gua'ts'ĕnoq. — Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 53, 1890. **Gua'ts'ĕnôx.**—Boas in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1895, 329, 1897. **Kwat-se-no.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 279, 1894. **Kwats'ĕnoq.**—Boas in Petermanns Mitt., XXXIII, 131, 1887. **Kwatsino.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 118B, 1884. **Kwat-zi-no.**—Ibid. **Kwawt-se-no.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 189, 1884. **Quatsenos.**—Can. Ind. Aff., 113, 1879. **Quatsino.**—Mayne, Brit. Col., 251, 1862. **Quat-si-nu.**—Kane, Wand. in N. A., app., 1859.

Quawqualalp. A Cowichan town on lower Fraser r., opposite Yale, Brit. Col.—Brit. Col. map, Ind. Aff., Victoria, 1872.

Queeah. Given in John Work's list (Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 489, 1885) as the name of a Haida town of 20 houses with 308 inhabitants in 1836–41. It was perhaps Ninstints (q. v.), which was on an island, Queeah being merely *Guai-a*, 'it is an island.' (J. R. S.)

Queelquelu. Mentioned by Oñate (Doc. Inéd., XVI, 115, 1871) as a pueblo of the province of Atripuy (q. v.), in the region of the lower Rio Grande, N. Mex., in 1598.

Queen Anne. The name given by the English to the woman chief of the Pamunkey tribe (q. v.) of Virginia from about 1675 to 1715 or later. She was the widow of Totopotomoi (q. v.), chief of the tribe, who lost his life in the English service while aiding in repelling an invasion by the wilder inland tribes. She first appears prominently in connection with Bacon's rebellion in 1675, when the colonial government called on her for a contingent of men to cooperate with the governor's forces. She appeared at the council in Indian costume, accompanied by her son, and with dramatic expression of grief and scorn, rejected the proposal on the ground that for 20 years no reward but neglect had been meted out to her or her people for the death of her husband and his warriors. On promise of better treatment she finally consented to furnish the aid required. It was probably in return for her help on this occasion that she received from Charles II the silver headpiece, or "crown," inscribed to the "Queen of Pamunkey," now in possession of the Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, at Richmond. Her last appearance in history seems to have been in 1715 as a petitioner on behalf of her oppressed people. (J. M.)

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Totopotomoi. Principal chief of the Pamunkey Indians (q. v.) of Virginia about 1650. He seems to have been the second in succession from Opechancanough (q. v.), the last chief of the confederated Powhatan tribes, slain by the English in 1644. In 1656 he joined the Virginia forces with nearly 100 warriors to repel an invasion by the inland tribes, but in a bloody engagement on James r., near the present Richmond, the Virginians were defeated, and Totopotomoi, with nearly all of his warriors, was killed. So bitter was the feeling against the commander, Col. Edward Hill, for the disastrous result, that he was deprived of all official position and his property confiscated to pay the expenses of the expedition.

Totopotomoi was survived by his widow, Queen Anne (q. v.), who held a prominent place in Virginia Indian history for 40 years. He figures also in Butler's satire Hudibras. Totopotomoy cr., Va., takes its name from him. (J. M.)

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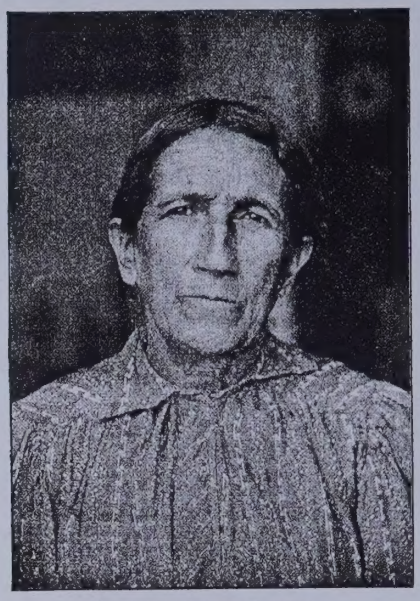
country is called Pamaunke" (Smith).—Gerard). The leading tribe of the Powhatan confederacy (q.v.) of Virginia, and still keeping up a recognized tribal organization.



KEIZIAH DENNIS—PAMUNKEY.

THEODORA OCTAVIA COOK—PAMUNKEY.

At the time of the first settlement of Virginia, in King William co., being estimated by Smith in 1608 to number nearly 300 warriors, or perhaps a total of 1,000 souls. Their principal town, destroyed by the English in 1625, was probably not far from the present West Point. They took a leading part in the early wars with the English up to the death of Opechancanough (q. v.), and in consequence were among the greatest sufferers. In 1654 they suffered another heavy loss in the death of their chief Totopotomoi (q.v.), with nearly 100 of his warriors, who had marched to the assistance of the English in repelling an invasion of the mountain tribes. In 1675 their "queen," known as Queen Anne (q.v.), widow of Totopotomoi, again furnished help against the frontier raiders in Bacon's rebellion. For

TERRILL BRADBY IN DANCE COSTUME—PAMUNKEY.

her services on this occasion she received special recognition from the English government. In 1722, when the Pamunkey last appear in a public treaty, they were said to number only about 200. In 1781 Jefferson reported them to number only about 60, of tolerably pure blood, but this estimate is probably too low. They were then occupying a state reservation of about 300 acres in a bend of Pamunkey r., in King William co., opposite White House. Quite a number at that time retained their language. They still occupy the same reservation and keep up their tribal organization under state supervision, with a mixed-blood population of about 140. They live chiefly by fishing, with some small farming, and have

Chepecho.—Strachey (*ca.* 1612), Va., 62, 1849. **Pamanuk.**—Harris, Voy. and Trav., I, 833, 1705. **Pamanuke.**—Ibid., 831. **Pamaomeck.**—Herrman, map (1670) in Rep. on line between Va. and Md., 1873. **Pamareke.**—Strachey (*ca.* 1612), Va., 62, 1849 (misprint). **Pamauke.**—Smith (1629), Va., II, 66, repr. 1819. **Pamaunk.**—Pots in Smith, ibid., I, 216. **Pamaunkes.**—Pory in Smith, ibid., II, 63. **Pamaunkie.**—Beverley, Va., 199, 1722. **Pamavukes.**—Smith, (1629), Va., II, 82, repr. 1819. **Pamonkies.**—Percy in Purchas, Pilgrimes, IV, 1689, 1626. **Pamunkeys.**—Writer of 1676 in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s., IX, 165, 1871. **Pamunkies.**—Jefferson, Notes, 137, 1794.

Chentsithala. A Naskotin village on Fraser r., Brit. Col., at the mouth of Quesnelle r.

Chichula.—Brit. Col. map, Victoria, 1872. **Quesnel.**—Morice, Notes on W. Dénés, 24, 1893. **Quesnelle Mouth.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col. map, 1884. **Tcentsithal'a.**—Morice in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., x, sec. 2, 109, 1892.

Cheokhba ('sleepy kettle'). A division of the Hunkpapa Teton Sioux.

Ċe-oḣba.—Dorsey in 15th Rep. B. A. E., 221, 1897. **Ċi-o-ho'-pa.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 376, 1862. **Sleepy kettle band.**—Culbertson in Smithson. Rep. 1850, 141, 1851 (under White Feet. O-jah-ska-ska). **Tce-oqba.**—Dorsey in 15th Rep. B. A. E., 221, 1897.

Chepanoc (Renape *tchĕpanok*, or *tchäpanok*, 'people separated'.—Gerard). A village of the Weapomeioc in 1586 on Albemarle sd., in Perquimans co., N. C.

Chapanun.—Dutch map (1621) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., I, 1856. **Chepanoc.**—Lane (1586) in Smith (1629), Virginia, I, 87, repr. 1819. **Chepanu.**—Smith, ibid., I, map, 112. **Chepanuu.**—De Bry, map (*ca.* 1590), in Hawks, N. C., I, 1859. **Chepawy.**—Martin, N. C., I, 13, 1829. **Chippanum.**—Lane (1586) in Smith, op. cit., I, 90.

Chepenafa. A Kalapooian tribe, sometimes regarded as a subdivision of the Lakmiut, formerly residing at the forks of St Marys cr., near Corvallis, Oreg. They are now on Grande Ronde res., being officially known as Marys River Indians, and number about 25. (L. F.)

Api'nefu.—Gatschet, Calapooya MS., B. A. E., 1877 (so called by the other Calapooya). **Chepen-a-pho.**—U. S. Ind. Treat., 19, 1873. **Mary River.**—Smith in Ind. Aff. Rep., 56, 1875. **Mary's River.**—Victor in Overland Month., VII, 346, 1871. **Marysville.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, June 12, 1863. **Pineifu.**—Gatschet in Jour. Am. Folklore, XII, 213, 1899. **Tsa mpi'nefa ami'm.**—Gatschet, Calapooya MS., B. A. E., 1877 (Calapooya name).

Cheponta's Village. A former Choctaw village on the w. bank of Tombigbee r., in extreme S. E. Choctaw co., Ala.

Cheponta's Village.—Royce in 18th Rep. B. A. E., Ala. map, 1900. **Fuketcheepoonta.**—Treaty of 1805 in Am. State Papers, Ind. Aff., I, 749, 1832.

Cheposhkeyine ('swelled young buffalo bull'). A subgens of the Arukhwa, the Buffalo gens of the Iowa.

Tce p'o-cke yin'-e.—Dorsey in 15th Rep. B. A. E., 239, 1897.

Chepoussa. A name applied by La Salle and Allouez to a band of Illinois Indians, probably from a chief or leader of a portion of those collected at Kaskaskia by La Salle's invitation; on the other hand it may have been given to those Indians from a river (apparently Kaskaskia r.), in S. W. Illinois, to which the name Chepoussa was sometimes applied by early explorers. These people were probably connected with the Michigamea.

Cheponssea.—La Salle (1680) in Hist. Mag., 1st s., V, 197, 1861. **Chepontia.**—Procés Verbal (1682) in Margry, Déc., II, 189, 1877. **Chepousca.**—La Salle (1681), ibid., 134. **Chepoussa.**—Allouez (1680), ibid., 96. **Chepoussea.**—La Salle (1682), ibid., 201. **Chipoussa.**—Tonti (*ca.* 1680) in French, Hist. Coll. La., I, 82, 1846. **Choponsca.**—Hennepin, New Discov., 310, 1698.

Chequet, Chequit. See *Chickwit.*

Cheraw. An important tribe, very probably of Siouan stock, formerly ranging in central Carolina, E. of the Blue ridge, from about the present Danville, Va., southward to the neighborhood of Cheraw, S. C., which takes its name from them. In numbers they may have stood next to the Tuscarora among the North Carolina tribes, but are less prominent in history by reason of their almost complete destruction before the white settlements had reached their territory. They are mentioned first in the De Soto narrative for 1540, under the name Xuala, a corruption of Suali, the name by which they are traditionally known to the Cherokee, who remember them as having anciently lived beyond the Blue ridge from Asheville. In the earlier Carolina and Virginia records they are commonly known as Saraw, and at a later period as Cheraw. We first hear of "Xuala province" in 1540, apparently in the mountain country southward from Asheville. In 1672, Lederer, from Indian information, located them in the same general region, or possibly somewhat farther N. E., "where the mountains bend to the west," and says that this portion of the main ridge was called "Sualy mountain" from the tribe. This agrees with Cherokee tradition. Some years later, but previous to 1700, they settled on Dan r. near the S. line of Virginia, where the marks of their fields were found extending for several miles along the river by Byrd, in 1728, when running the dividing line between the 2 colonies. There seem to have been 2 villages, as on a map of 1760 we find this place designated as "Lower Saura Town," while about 30 m. above, on the S. side of the Dan and between it and Town fork, is another place marked "Upper Saura Town." They are also alluded to by J. F. D. Smyth (Tour in U. S., 1784), who says the upper town was insignificant. About the year 1710, being harassed by the Iroquois, they abandoned their home on the Dan and moving S. E. joined the Keyauwee. The colonists of North Carolina being dissatisfied at the proximity of these and other tribes, Gov. Eden declared war against the Cheraw, and applied to Virginia for assistance. This Gov. Spotswood refused, as he believed the people of Carolina were the aggressors; nevertheless the war was carried on against them and their allies by the Carolinas until the defeat and expulsion of the Yamasi in 1716. During this period complaint was made against the Cheraw, who were declared to be responsible for most of the mischief done N. of Santee r., and of endeavoring to draw into their alliance the smaller coast tribes. It was asserted by the Carolinians that arms were supplied them from Virginia. At the close of the Yamasi war the Cheraw were dwelling on the upper Pedee near the line between the Carolinas, where their name is perpetuated in the town of Cheraw, S. C. Their number in 1715, according to Rivers, was 510, but this estimate probably included the Keyauwee. Being still subject to attack by the Iroquois, they finally—between 1726 and 1739—became incorporated with the Catawba, with whom at an earlier date they had been at enmity. They are mentioned as with the Catawba but speaking their own distinct dialect as late as 1743 (Adair). In 1759 a party of 45 "Charraws," some of whom were under their chief, "King Johnny," joined the English in the expedition against Ft Du Quesne. The last notice of them is in 1768, when their remnant, reduced by war and disease to 50 or 60, were still living with the Catawba. (J. M.)

Ani'-Suwa'lĭ.—Mooney in 19th Rep. B. A. E., 509, 1900 (Cherokee name; also *Ani'-Suwa'la*). **Characks.**—N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., V, 793, 1855. **Charah.**—Adair, Hist. Inds., 24, 1775. **Charraws.**—Gregg, Hist. Old Cheraws, 12, 1867. **Charrows.**—Ibid., 1. **Chawraw.**—Smyth, Tour in U. S., I, 207, 1784. **Cheraws.**—S. C. Gazette (1739) quoted by Gregg, Hist. Old Cheraws, 9, 1867. **Chouala.**—De l'Isle, map, *ca.* 1700. **Chovala.**—Shipp, De Soto and Florida, 366, 1881 (misprint). **Joara.**—Vandera (1567) in Smith, Colec. Doc. Fla., 15, 1857. **Lower Sauratown.**—Güssefeld, map U. S., 1784. **Saras.**—Lederer, Discoveries, 2, 1672. **Saraus.**—War map of 1711-15 in Winsor, Hist. America, V, 346, 1887. **Sarau town.**—Jefferys, Fr. Dom. Am., I, map, 134, 1761. **Saraws.**—Virginia Council (1716) in N. C. Records, II, 247, 1886. **Saraw Town.**—Lattré, map of U. S., 1784. **Sarraws.**—Doc. of 1715, ibid., 251. **Sasa.**—Lederer, Discoveries, 2, 1672. **Saura.**—Vaugondy, map Partie de l'Amérique Sept., 1755. **Sauro.**—Byrd (1728), Hist. Dividing Line, I, 20, repr. 1866. **Sawara.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 86, 1836. **Sawras.**—Doc. of 1716 in N. C. Records, II, 246, 1886. **Sawraw.**—Ibid., 243. **Sawro.**—Byrd, Hist. Dividing Line, I, 113, 1866. **Sawro's.**—Ibid. **Sharawas.**—N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., V, 793, 1855. **Suali.**—Mooney, Siouan Tribes of the East, 57, 1894 (Cherokee form). **Sualy.**—Lederer, Discoveries, 2, 1672. **Swali.**—Mooney, Siouan Tribes of the East, 57, 1894 (Cherokee form). **Upper Sauratown.**—Smyth, Tour in U. S., 253-259, 1784. **Xuala.**—Garcilasso de la Vega (1540), Fla., 135, 1723. **Xualla.**—Gentl. of Elvas (1540) quoted by Shipp, De Soto and Fla., 366, 1881.

Cherinak. An Eskimo village near C. Ulakhpen, N. E. Siberia; pop. 77 in 14 houses about 1895; 58 in 8 houses in 1901. They are regarded as so seamanlike and hardy that they might easily have come from the Alaskan shores.

Čeri'nak.—Bogoras, Chukchee, 29, 1904. **Wute'-elit.**—Ibid., 20 (Chukchi name of people). **Wute'en.**—Ibid., 29. **Wu'turen.**—Ibid.

Cherkhu. The westernmost Chilula village on Redwood cr., N. W. Cal.

Cherr'h-quuh.—Gibbs in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 139, 1853 (Yurok name).

Chernofski. An Aleut village on Unalaska, Aleutian ids., Alaska; pop. 44 in 1833 according to Veniaminoff; 70 in 1874 according to Shiesnekov; in 1880, 101; in 1890, 78.

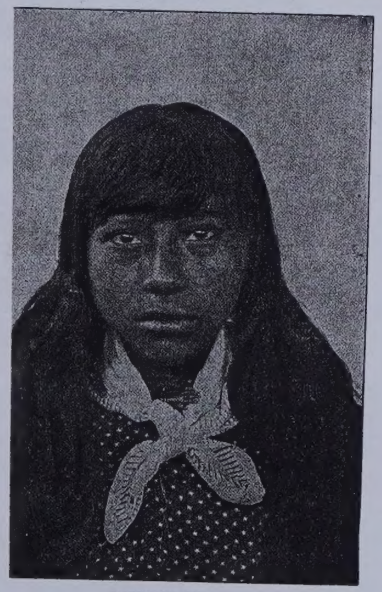
Chernofski.—Sarichef (1792) quoted by Baker, Geog. Dict. Alaska, 1901. **Chernovskoe.**—Veniaminoff, Zapiski, II, 202, 1840. **Chernovskoi.**—Elliott, Cond. Aff. Alaska, 225, 1875.—**Chernovsky.**—Petroff, 10th Census, Alaska, 23, 1884. **Tschernowskoje.**—Holmberg, Ethnol. Skizz., map, 1855.

Cherokee. A powerful detached tribe of the Iroquoian family, formerly holding the whole mountain region of the S. Alleghenies, in S. W. Virginia, W. North Carolina and South Carolina, N. Georgia, E. Tennessee, and N. E. Alabama, and claiming even to the Ohio r. The tribal name is a corruption of Tsálăgĭ or Tsárăgĭ, the name by which they commonly called themselves, and which may be derived from the Choctaw *chiluk-ki*, 'cave people',

CHEROKEE MAN. (BALL PLAYER)

allusion to the numerous caves in ·ir mountain country. They some-ıes also call themselves *Ani'-Yûñ'-d'*, 'real people,' or *Ani'-Kŭtu'hwagĭ*, ·ople of Kituhwa,' one of their most ›ortant ancient settlements. Their thern kinsmen, the Iroquois, called m *Oyata'ge'ronoñ'*, 'inhabitants of the e country' (Hewitt), and the Dela-·es and connected tribes called them *'uwa*, from the settlement already ed. They seem to be identical with Rickohockans, who invaded central ginia in 1658, and with the ancient ligewi, of Delaware tradition, who e represented to have been driven :hward from the upper Ohio r. region the combined forces of the Iroquois Delawares.

he language has three principal dia-ɜ: (1) *Elatĭ*, or Lower, spoken on the



CHEROKEE GIRL

ɜ of Savannah r., in South Carolina Georgia; (2) Middle, spoken chiefly ıe waters of Tuckasegee r., in w. ı Carolina, and now the prevail-ialect on the East Cherokee res.; l'tăli, Mountain or Upper, spoken ghout most of upper Georgia, E. ɜssee, and extreme w. North Caro-The lower dialect was the only hich had the *r* sound, and is now ɜt. The upper dialect is that which een exclusively used in the native ıure of the tribe.

ditional, linguistic, and archeologic ıce shows that the Cherokee orig-l in the N., but they were found ssession of the s. Allegheny region when first encountered by De Soto in 1540. Their relations with the Carolina colonies began 150 years later. In 1736 the Jesuit (?) Priber started the first mission among them, and attempted to organize their government on a civilized basis. In 1759, under the leadership of Â'ganstâ'ta (Oconostota), they began war with the English of Carolina. In the Revolution they took sides against the Americans, and continued the struggle almost without interval until 1794. During this period parties of the Cherokee pushed down Tennessee r. and formed new settlements at Chickamauga and other points about the Tennessee-Alabama line. Shortly after 1800, missionary and educational work was established among them, and in 1820 they adopted a regular form of government modeled on that of the United States. In the meantime large numbers of the more conservative Cherokee, wearied by the encroachments of the whites, had crossed the Mississippi and made new homes in the wilderness in what is now Arkansas. A year or two later Sequoya (q. v.), a mixed-blood, invented the alphabet, which at once raised them to the rank of a literary people.

At the height of their prosperity gold was discovered near the present Dahlonega, Ga., within the limits of the Cherokee Nation, and at once a powerful agitation was begun for the removal of the Indians. After years of hopeless struggle under the leadership of their great chief, John Ross, they were compelled to submit to the inevitable, and by the treaty of New Echota, Dec. 29, 1835, the Cherokee sold their entire remaining territory and agreed to remove beyond the Mississippi to a country there to be set apart for them—the present (1905) Cherokee Nation in Indian Ter. The removal was accomplished in the winter of 1838-39, after considerable hardship and the loss of nearly one-fourth of their number, the unwilling Indians being driven out by military force and making the long journey on foot. On reaching their destination they reorganized their national government, with their capital at Tahlequah, admitting to equal privileges the earlier emigrants, known as "old settlers." A part of the Arkansas Cherokee had previously gone down into Texas, where they had obtained a grant of land in the E. part of the state from the Mexican government. The later Texan revolutionists refused to recognize their rights, and in spite of the efforts of Gen. Sam Houston, who defended the Indian claim, a conflict was precipitated, resulting, in 1839, in the killing of the Cherokee chief, Bowl (q. v.), with a large number of his men, by the Texan troops, and the expulsion of the Cherokee from Texas.

When the main body of the tribe was removed to the W., several hundred fugitives escaped to the mountains, where they lived as refugees for a time, until, in 1842, through the efforts of Wm. H. Thomas, an influential trader, they received permission to remain on lands set apart for their use in w. North Carolina. They constitute the present eastern band of Cherokee, residing chiefly on the Qualla res. in Swain and Jackson cos., with several outlying settlements.

The Cherokee in the Cherokee Nation were for years divided into two hostile factions, those who had favored and those who had opposed the treaty of removal. Hardly had these differences been adjusted when the civil war burst upon them. Being slave owners and surrounded by southern influences, a large part of each of the Five Civilized Tribes of the territory enlisted in the service of the Confederacy, while others adhered to the National Government. The territory of the Cherokee was overrun in turn by both armies, and the close of the war found them prostrated. By treaty in 1866 they were readmitted to the protection of the United States, but obliged to liberate their negro slaves and admit them to equal citizenship. In 1867 and 1870 the Delawares and Shawnee, respectively, numbering together about 1,750, were admitted from Kansas and incorporated with the Nation. In 1889 the Cherokee Commission (see *Commission*) was created for the purpose of abolishing the tribal governments and opening the territories to white settlement, with the result that after 15 years of negotiation an agreement was made by which the government of the Cherokee Nation came to a final end Mar. 3, 1906: the Indian lands were divided, and the Cherokee Indians, native and adopted, became citizens of the United States.

The Cherokee have 7 clans, viz: Ani'-wa'ya (Wolf), Ani'-Kawĭ' (Deer), Ani'-Tsi'skwa (Bird), Ani'-wâ'dĭ (Paint), Ani'-Sahâ'ni, Ani'-Ga'tâgéwĭ, Ani'-Gi-lâ'hĭ. The names of the last 3 can not be translated with certainty. There is evidence that there were anciently 14, which by extinction or absorption have been reduced to their present number. The Wolf clan is the largest and most important. The "seven clans" are frequently mentioned in the ritual prayers and even in the printed laws of the tribe. They seem to have had a connection with the "seven mother towns" of the Cherokee, described by Cuming in 1730 as having each a chief, whose office was hereditary in the female line.

The Cherokee are probably about as numerous now as at any period in their history. With the exception of an estimate in 1730, which placed them at about 20,000, most of those up to a recent period gave them 12,000 or 14,000, and in 1758 they were computed at only 7,500. The majority of the earlier estimates are probably too low, as the Cherokee occupied so extensive a territory that only a part of them came in contact with the whites. In 1708 Gov. Johnson estimated them at 60 villages and "at least 500 men" (Rivers, So. Car., 238, 1856). In 1715 they were officially reported to number 11,210 (Upper, 2,760; Middle, 6,350; Lower, 2,100), including 4,000 warriors, and living in 60 villages (Upper, 19; Middle, 30; Lower, 11). In 1720 they were estimated to have been reduced to about 10,000, and again in the same year reported at about 11,500, including about 3,800 warriors (Gov. Johnson's Rep. in Rivers, op. cit., 93, 94, 103, 1874). In 1729 they were estimated at 20,000, with at least 6,000 warriors and 64 towns and villages (Stevens, Hist. Ga., I, 48, 1847). They are said to have lost 1,000 warriors in 1739 from smallpox and rum, and they suffered a steady decrease during their wars with the whites, extending from 1760 until after the close of the Revolution. Those in their original homes had again increased to 16,542 at the time of their forced removal to the W. in 1838, but lost nearly one-fourth on the journey, 311 perishing in a steamboat accident on the Mississippi. Those already in the W., before the removal, were estimated at about 6,000. The civil war in 1861–65 again checked their progress, but they recovered from its effects in a remarkably short time, and in 1885 numbered about 19,000, of whom about 17,000 were in Indian Ter., together with about 6,000 adopted whites, negroes, Delawares, and Shawnee, while the remaining 2,000 were still in their ancient homes in the E. Of this eastern band, 1,376 were on Qualla res., in Swain and Jackson cos., N. C.; about 300 are on Cheowah r., in Graham co., N. C., while the remainder, all of mixed blood, are scattered over E. Tennessee, N. Georgia, and Alabama. The eastern band lost about 300 by smallpox at the close of the civil war. In 1902 there were officially reported 28,016 persons of Cherokee blood, including all degrees of admixture, in the Cherokee Nation in the Territory, but this includes several thousand individuals formerly repudiated by the tribal courts. There were also living in the nation about 3,000 adopted negro freedmen, more than 2,000 adopted whites, and about 1,700 adopted Delaware, Shawnee, and other Indians. The tribe has a larger proportion of white admixture than any other of the Five Civilized Tribes. See Mooney, Myths of

the Cherokee, 19th Rep. B. A. E., 1902; Royce, Cherokee Nation, 5th Rep. B. A. E., 1887.

The following were Cherokee settlements: Aguaquiri (?), Amahyaski, Amakalali, Amohi, Anisgayayi, Anuyi, Aquohee, Aracuchi, Atsiniyi, Aumuchee, Ayahliyi, Big-island, Briertown, Broomtown, Brown's Village, Buffalo Fish, Canuga, Catatoga, Chagee, Chattanooga, Chatuga, Cheesoheha, Chewase, Chicherohe, Chickamauga, Chilhowee, Conisca, Conontoroy, Conoross, Coongaleés(?), Cooweescoowee (district), Cotocanahut, Cowee, Coweeshee, Coyatee, Crayfish Town, Creek Path, Crowmocker, Crow Town, Cuclon, Cusawatee, Dulastunyi, Dustayalunyi, Echota, Ecochee, Elakulsi, Ellijay, Estatoee, Etowah, Fightingtown, Frogtown, Galley, Guhlaniyi, Gusti, Gwalgahi, Halfway Town, Hemptown, Hickory Log, High Tower Forks, Hiwassee, Ikatikunahita, Itseyi, Ivy Log, Johnstown, Jore, Kalanunyi, Kanastunyi, Kansaki, Kanutaluhi, Kawanuyi, Keowee, Kituhwa, Kuhlahi, Kulahiyi, Kulsetsiyi, Leatherwood, Long Island, Lookout Mountain, Naguchee, Nanatlugunyi, Nantahala, Natuhli, Nayuhi, Nickajack, Niowe, Noewe, Nowe, Nucassee, Nununyi, Ocoee, Oconaluftee, Oconee, Olagatano, Ooltewah, Oothcaloga, Paint Town, Pine Log, Quacoshatchee, Qualatchee, Qualla, Quanusee, Quinahaqui, Rabbit Trap, Red Bank, Red Clay, Running Water, Sanderstown, Selikwayi, Seneca, Setsi, Sitiku, Skeinah, Soquee, Spike Bucktown, Spring Place, Standing Peach Tree, Stikayi, Sutali, Suwanee, Tagwahi, Tahlasi, Takwashnaw, Talahi, Talaniyi, Talking Rock, Tallulah, Tamali, Tanasqui (?), Tasetsi, Taskigi, Tausitu, Tawsee, Tekanitli, Tellico, Tennessee, Tessuntee, Tikaleyasuni, Tikwalitsi, Tlanusiyi, Tocax, Tomassee, Toquo, Torsalla, Toxaway, Tricentee, Tsilaluhi, Tsiskwahi, Tsistetsiyi, Tsistuyi, Tsiyahi, Tsudinuntiyi, Tucharechee, Tuckaseegee, Tugaloo, Turkeytown, Turniptown, Turtletown, Tusquittah, Two Runs, Ustanali, Ustisti, Valleytown, Wahyahi, Wasasa, Watauga, Willstown, and Yunsawi. (J. M.)

Achalaque.—Garcilasso de la Vega, Florida, III, 1723. **Allegans.**—Colden, map (1727) quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 525, 1853. **Allegewe.**—Hind, Labrador Penin., II, 7, 1863. **Allegewi.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 133, 1855. **Allegewy.**—Ibid., II, 37, 1852. **Alleghans.**—Hall, N. W. States, 29, 1849. **Alleghanys.**—Rafinesque, introd. to Marshall, Ky., I, 34, 1824. **Allegwi.**—Squier in Beach, Ind. Misc., 26, 1877. **Alligewi.**—Heckewelder (1819) quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 525, 1853. **Allighewis.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 500, 1878. **Bäniatho.**—Gatschet, Arapaho MS., B. A. E., 1880 (Arapaho name). **Caáxi.**—Dorsey, Osage MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1883 (Osage name). **Callageheahs.**—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, I, 186, 1854. **Cayaki.**—Dorsey, Kansa MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1882 (Kansa name). **Chalakee.**—Nuttall, Jour., 124, 1821. **Chalaque.**—Gentleman of Elvas (1540) in Hakluyt Soc., Florida, 60, 1851. **Chalaquies.**—Barcia, Ensayo, 335, 1723 (Spanish name). **Charakees.**—Homann Heirs' map, 1756. **Charakeys.**—Homann Heirs' map, *ca.* 1730. **Charikees.**—Doc. of 1718 quoted by Rivers, So. Car., 55, 1856. **Charokees.**—Johnson (1720) quoted, ibid., 93, 1874. **Cheelake.**—Barton, New Views, xliv, 1798 (Upper Cherokee form). **Cheerake.**—Adair, Am. Inds., 226, 1775. **Cheerakee.**—Ibid., 137. **Cheeraque.**—Moore (1704) quoted by Carroll, Hist. Coll. S. C., II, 576, 1836. **Cheerokee.**—Ross (*ca.* 1776) quoted in Hist. Mag., 2d s., II, 218, 1867. **Chĕl-à-ké.**—Long, Exped. Rocky Mts., II, lxx, 1823. **Chelakees.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 90, 1836. **Chelaques.**—Nuttall, Jour., 247, 1821. **Chelekee.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 506, 1878. **Chellokee.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, II, 204, 1852. **Cheloculgee.**—White, Stat. Ga., 28, 1849 (Creek name; singular, Che-lo-kee). **Chelokees.**—Gallatin in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 104, 1836. **Cheokees.**—Johnson (1772) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., VIII, 314, 1857 (misprint). **Cheraguees.**—Coxe, Carolana, 11, 1741. **Cherahes.**—Brickell (1737) quoted by Haywood, Tenn., 224, 1823. **Cherakees.**—Coxe, Carolana, map, 1741. **Cherakis.**—Chauvignerie (1736) quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 555, 1853. **Cheraquees.**—Coxe, Carolana, 13, 1741. **Cheraquis.**—Pénicaut (1699) in Margry, Déc., V, 404, 1883. **Cherickees.**—Clarke (1739) in N. Y., Doc. Col. Hist., VI, 148, 1855. **Cherikee.**—Albany conf. (1742), ibid., 218. **Cherokee.**—Johnson (1708) quoted by Rivers, So. Car., 238, 1856. **Cherokis.**—Rafinesque, Am. Nat., I, 140, 1836. **Cherookees.**—Croghan (1760) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th s., IX, 372, 1871. **Cheroquees.**—Campbell (1761), ibid., 416. **Cherrackees.**—Evans (1755) quoted by Gregg, Old Cheraws, 15, 1867. **Cherrokees.**—Treaty of 1722 in Drake, Bk. Inds., IV, 32, 1848. **Cherrykees.**—Weiser (1748) quoted by Kauffman, W. Penn., app., 18, 1851. **Chilukki.**—Hewitt in Am. Anthrop., II, 592, 1900 (original Choctaw form). **Chirakues.**—Randolph (1699) in Rivers, So. Car., 449, 1856. **Chirokys.**—Doc. (*ca.* 1825) in Ann. de la Prop. de la Foi, II, 384, 1841. **Chorakis.**—Doc. of 1748 in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., X, 143, 1858. **Chreokees.**—Pike, Trav., 173, 1811 (misprint). **Chulukki.**—Hewitt in Am. Anthrop., II, 592, 1900 (alternative Choctaw form). **Dog tribe.**—Vaudreuil (1760) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., X, 1094, 1858. **Entari ronnon.**—Potier, Huron MS. Gram., 1751 (a Wyandot name: 'mountain people'). **Gatohuá.**—Barton quoted by Gatschet, Creek Migr. Leg., I, 28, 1884. **Gattóchwa.**—Heckewelder quoted by Barton, New Views, app., 8, 1798 (Delaware name, German form). **Isallanic race.**—Schoolcraft in Ind. Aff. Rep. 73, 1850. **Katowá.**—Gatschet, Creek Migr. Leg., I, 28, 1884 (Shawnee form). **Ketawaugas.**—Haywood, Nat. and Aborig. Tenn., 234, 1823. **Kittuwa.**—Brinton, Lenape Leg., 16, 1885. **Kitúhwagi'.**—Mooney in 19th Rep. B. A. E., pt. I, 15, 1902 (originally the name of a Cherokee band, but used by Algonquian tribes to designate the whole tribe). **Kuttoowauw.**—Apaumut (1791) quoted by Brinton, Lenape Leg., 16, 1885 (Mahican name). **Mâⁿtĕrâ'ⁿ.**—Gatschet, Catawba MS., B. A. E., 1881 (Catawba name: 'coming out of the ground'). **Nation du Chien.**—Picquet (1752) quoted by Parkman, Montcalm and Wolfe, II, 417, 1884. **Ochie'tari-ronnon.**—Potier, Huron MS. Gram., 1751 (one of the Wyandot names). **Ojadagochroene.**—Livingston (1720) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., V, 567, 1855. **Ondadeonwas.**—Bleeker (1701), ibid., IV, 918, 1854. **Oyadackuchraono.**—Weiser (1753), ibid., VI, 795, 1855. **Oyadagahroenes.**—Letter of 1713, ibid., V, 386, 1855. **Oyadage'-ono.**—Gatschet, Seneca MS., B. A. E., 1882 (Seneca name: 'cave people,' from *oyaⁿduga-i* 'cave,' *ono* 'people'). **O-ya-dă'-go-o-no.**—Morgan, League Iroq., 337, 1851 (Iroquois name). **Oyata'ge'ronóñ'.**—Hewitt, inf'n (Iroquois name: 'inhabitants of the cave country'). **Oyaudah.**—Schoolcraft, Notes on Iroq., 448, 1847 (Seneca name). **Rechahecrians.**—Drake, Bk. Inds., bk. IV, 22, 1848 (name given by the Virginians in 1656 to an invading mountain tribe; probably the Cherokee). **Rechehecrians.**—Rafinesque in Marshall, Ky., I, 36, 1824. **Rickohockans.**—Lederer (1669) quoted by Hawks, No. Car., II, 48, 1858 (probably the Cherokee, as called by the Powhatan tribes; Hewitt gives the meaning as

'cavelanders'). **Shánaki.**—Gatschet, Cad vocab., B. A. E., 1882 (Caddo name). **nack.**—Marcy, Red R., 273, 1854 (Wichita **Shánnakiak.**—Gatschet, Fox MS., B. A. (Fox name; sing. Shannaki). **Sháyăge** schet, Kaw MS., B. A. E., 1878 (Kansa name **luggoes.**—Coxe, Carolana, 22, 1741. **Tala** Rafinesque in Marshall, Ky., I, 28, 1824. **gans.**—Ibid., 34. **Talegawes.**—Ibid. **Talla** Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, II, 36, 1852. **Tall** Rafinesque (*ca.* 1824) quoted by Mercer, Stone, 90, 1885. **Talligeŭ.**—Heckewelder ibid., 40. **Talligewi.**—Walam Olum (1833) i ton, Lenape Leg., 200, 1885. **Talliké.**—B ibid., 230 (given as singular form of Tal Zeisberger translates *talegán*, plural *wak*, as 'crane' in the Delaware lan **Tcálke.**—Gatschet, Tonkawa MS., B. A. (Tonkawa name). **Tcerokiéco.**—Gatschet ita MS., B. A. E., 1882 (Wichita name). **kés.**—La Salle (1682) in Margry, Déc., II, 19 **Tsálagi.**—Gatschet, Creek Migr. Leg., I, 2 **Tsálăgi'.**—Mooney in 19th Rep., B. A. E. 1902 (Upper Cherokee form; plural, Aní-T abbreviated to Aní-Tsálăk). **Tsalakies.**—G in Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 90, 1836. **kee.** Morgan, Anc. Soc., 113, 1877. **Tsá** Mooney in 19th Rep., B. A. E., I, 15, 1902 Cherokee form; plural, Aní-Tsárăgi'). **kesen.**—Wrangell, Ethnol. Nachr., xxiii **Tsŭlakki.**—Grayson, MS. Creek vocab., B. 1885 (Creek name). **Tzulukis.**—Rafinesqu Nations, I, 123, 1836. **Uwatáyo-róno.**—Ga Creek Migr. Leg., I, 28, 1884 ('cave people': dot name). **Uyáda.**—Ibid. (Seneca name) **cans.**—Rafinesque in Marshall, Ky., I, 2 **Zulocans.**—Ibid.

Ezekiel Potts, Edmund Russell,
raham Cox, John Scott, William
harles Ashar, John Bean, James
hon Smith, George Dodd, John
homas Jarnikin, Andreas Klain
nton, Joseph Denton, John Cox,
s, Ambrose Maulden, Thomas
ohn Mag _____, Benjamin
as Scott, John Nave, Valentine
idrit Klain (?), John Burk, Wil-
illiam Cox, Samuel Scott, Henry
hn Ashar, George Russell, Wil-
liams, Larence Kettering, John
d Jesse Bean. [Transcribed by
e Watauga Association of Gen-

time was to recognize Washing-
ina. An ordinance appended to
embers of the Washington Dis-
Cocke, clerk, Andrew Baker, Jr.,
Andrew Greer, John Haile, Wil-
n Isbell, Isaac Johnston, Robert
les Robertson, George Russell,
, Thomas Simpson, Jacob Wo-
ed in the court being short-lived
ourt reorganized and members
John Chisholm, William Clark,
ughton, Zachariah Isbell, John
, George Russell, Joseph Wilson,
vas a part of the District of Salis-

ate and John Sevier in the House
session passed an act for Wash-
ty, North Carolina; this act went
oundaries as "Beginning at the
kes on the Virginia line; thence
nty-six miles south of the Virgin-
eat Iron Mountain, which hereto-
verhill Cherokees from those of
running a southwardly course
, where the trading path crosses
hence south with the line of this
hence due west to the great river
nt due west from the beginning."
t day Tennessee except for the
part of Fincastle County, Virgin-
gsport), which was part of Wash-

o connect itself with its new coun-
a road "by the nearest and best
the seat of Burke County." An-
e entry of state land; John Carter
as available at forty shillings per
paid fifty shillings per hundred
already acquired land under the
by entries in Carter's office, fol-
rded. By late 1777 and early 1778,
he East and the opening of a land

Map of the East Tennessee area showing forts and Indian towns. (Map courtesy of Tennessee State Library and Archives)

Cavaliers and Pioneers

Abstracts of
Virginia Land Patents and Grants

Abstracted by

Nell Marion Nugent

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT
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LATTER-DAY SAINTS

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1830 Census of West Tennessee (now in East Tennessee)

DIAL

L LAWRENCE

302

Forest, John
110001-21001001
Cartes, Wm.
00001-0000001
Barham, Drury
011101-200101
Holland, Wm.
000100001-100101
Keese, Thos. J.
20001-00021
Williams, Sarah M.
1022-000001
White, David
2111001-1211001
Snodgrass, James
10001-00001
Campbell, Alex.
01101001-00001001
Shields, John
100001-10001
Renold, James W.
1200001-010001
Dunlap, Saml.
001010001-00100001
Hensly, Michael
011001-221001
Smith, Archd. B.
11001-4110101
Smith, Margarett
0-000010001
Pennecuff, Sarah
01-010001
Martin, Lewis H.
111001-212001
McMartin, Jonathan
000000001-000010001
Perrymore, James
1001201-1321001001
Gourt?, Christopher
10001-10001
White, Ellis
31001-00102
Scoles, Elizabeth
101-111001
Linoy, Collum
11001-00001
Belew, Renny
00001-10001
Colinswirth, Claburn
00001-00001
Higgs, Simon
12110001-1102001001
Bundle, John
1110101-0102001

303

Gainer, John
10310001-1120001
Beeler, Danl.
001010001-000101
Henry, Wm.
10001-00001
Fandren, Henry
100001-110001
Martin, Henry
10001-11011
McCollister, John
00010001-00000001
Brashen, Basil
01110001-1101001
Wherton?, Isaac
0000000001-0010000001
Dalton, Toliver P.
00001-0001
Bumpass, John H.
00011-00101
Waldrup, Michael
11120001-1122001
Pratt, George C.
10001-0001
Hefly, Wm.
220001-00101
Hill, Robt. T.
000001-0001
Crawford, John
00001-00001
McLean, Saml.
00010001-0120000101
Wise, James
1021001-0200001
Lucas, George
00001-1001
White, Stephen
00001-0
Lacroin, Jacob
200001-00001
Bumpass, H. J.
00101-002001
Green, Asia
10111001-0011101
Alexander, John
11110001-0111001
Pryor, Shawpron
2012001-020101
Smally, John
0000000001-0000001
Rackly, Shaderick
210001-0200001
Hight, Robt.
1111001-211001

304

Matthews, Thomas
200001-02001
Estes, John
200001-00001
Smith, John
320001-01101
Tippet, Josiah
0011001-00230001
Welch, Henry
21001-10001
Buchanan, Wm.
00000000001-0000000001
Edmuston, James
112001-120201
Vandion, Carlisle
0001-1001
Tolly, John W.
012001-110001
Duson, Wm. V.
03110001-010101
Tarry, Francis
10001-10001
Warren, Joel
0010011-001001
York, Moses
2000001-020001
Pullin, Moses
012010001-11220001
Lynum, John H.
2101001-021111
Bowdoin, James
00001-00001
Robinson, James D.
10002-10001
Chafin, John
010001-210001
Davis, Alex.
141001-100001
Woodard, Fielder
00001001-0000001
Baring, James
10001-00001
Price, Saml.
110101-00001
Posey, Nathan
30010001-00001
Henry, George
11000001-00011
Voss, John
00001-0001
Crews, Benjamin
00211001-01011101
Rivers, Robert
01000001-00000001

DIAL

305

Marcum, Wm.
002001-031001
Rogers, George
1312001-0110001
Russ, Francis
00100001-0011101
Sullivan, Jesse
000000001-00001
Hembleton, John H.
32101-2100100001
Wallis, Bennet
120001-12001
Sanders, Peter
13100001-1111001
Pearce, Asia
0120001-1001201
Callaway, Joel
000010001-00001
Cunningham, Hardin L.
120001-10001
Price, Thos.
000000001-000010001
Hill, Danl.
01100001-0110001
Polly, John
0010001-01001
Gray, Isaac
22-001001
Bumpass, Martha
00011-0020001
Dagly, John
0101001-1120001
Martin, Isaac
010001-210001
Spain, Henry
00002-00001
Archer, Thos.
0001001-0011001
Litnell, Rhodam
11100001-0010001
Powel, Henry
010001-21001
Stafford, Fry
1111001-110001
Johnson, Saml.
0210001-001201
Wagganer, Peter
012001-002
Tate, Jeremiah B.
00001-00001
Jackson, Jeremiah C.
00001001-00010001
Coker, Joseph
0010000001-00111001

306

Tugsum?, Beasly
1111001-102101
Quincy, Elliott
111001-12001
Trobough, John
020001-010001
Baker, Edmund
0140001-0201001
Woolsey, Saml.
0011001-00000101
Davis, Susan
01-011
Sharp, Basil
00001-1001
Bently?, Jeremiah
0000000001-00000001
Widows, John
11010001-011101
Price, Soloman
000001-0
Montgomery, Anne
1011-1110001
Cruse, Hardy
00001-0001
Cruse, Wm.
11001-10001
Clayton, Wm.
12110001-110001
Clifton, Ezekiel
002000001-01010001
Clifton, James
000001-10001
Clayton, Hardy
00001-120001
Davis, Nancy
101-120001
Kilburn, Amos
222101-011001
Hughs, Wm.
000001-12001
Powell, James
00001-0001
Barns, Wm.
11001-10001
Vandever, G. H.
1110001-1300001
Wallis, Josiah
02101001-21421101
Waiters, Moses
00001-000001
Davis, David H.
101001-10001
Wakefield, Abel
000000001-000000001

307

Roberts, James
0021101-010001
Roberts, Paley
000000001-000001
Winters, Mary Ann
00001-0012001
Salen, Danl.
0022001-0101001
Philips, Joel
00100001-0112001
Henry, Jesse
00001-10001
Henry, John
001000001-000000001
Smith, Jeremiah
10001-11001
Owens, Jane
3-011001
Robinson, John
21200001-011001
Tracy, Erasmus
010100001-00103001
Magee, Joseph
021001-210001
Vincent, Rebecca
0-002101
Blackwell, Wm. D.
10101-110001
Bradshaw, James
00101-00001
Menit?, John
2110001-001001
Costlow, Mary
1111-0101001
Thornton, Sparling
0010001-0010001
Franklin, Elisha
20001-00001
Davis, B.M.
20001-00001
Haddin, Edwin
010011-0001001
Dial, James
02000001-0010001
Dial, Pattrick
00001-00101
Green, John
010011001-000000001
Cross, Wutly
20001-10001
Wisdom, Wm.
10000001-01001001
Tinnen, Wm.
100001-00001

West Tennessee 1830 (removed only - no known relationship to oak)

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" .3 C639K	Ky. Obituaries 1787-1854	" " "
" .3 C639	2nd Census of Ky. 1800	G. Glenn Clift
" .3 757	Ky. Vital Statistics Mercer Co. b-d-m 1852-59	Rebecca Conover
" .3 769	Breckinridge Co. Recs v 1	Michael Cook
R286.1769 D223	Forks of Elhorn Church	Ermina Darnell
R929.3 D237	Dau. of Col. Wars Ky. Ky. Pioneers & Their Desc	Ila E. Fowler
R929.3 D226	Dau. Amer. Rev. Ky. Soc. Ky. Co. recs	
" .3 D227	" " " " " " Bible recs v 6	
" .3 D257	Marr recs Washington Co. 1792-1809	Marie Davidson
R929.3 E12	Early Marr recs of Casey Co. 1807-1915 2 v	
" .3 E47mf	Marr Recs Fayette Co. 1803-14	Eliz. Ellsberry
" .3 E47mfl	" " Barren Co. 1799-1811	" "
" .3 E47m	Marr Recs Fleming Co. 1798-51	" "
" .3 E47me	Mercer Will Recs Bk 7 1818-24 Bk 8 1825-26	" "
" .3 E47wi	Will Recs Fayette Co. 1794-1816	" "
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R929.3 L831	Logan Co. Ky. Marr 1866-1900 too late	Logan Co. Gen. Soc.
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" J79M	Ancestors-Desc. of John I. Jones who md. Mary Ellen Swartzwelder; Family of Sam'l Swartzwelder who md. Cynthia Rebecca McCann	" " "
" M122M	Family of Eliza McCann who md. Lytle Griffing	" " "
" C976M	Family of Matthew Current who md. Jane Wilson Call	" " "
" K24M	Some Desc of John Keand of Whithorn Scotland Many of Whom Lived & Died in Paris, Bourbon Co.	" " "
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R929.3 S215	1830 US Census Mercer Co	Evelyn P. Sanders
R929.1 S413	Kentucky Gen. Research	Geo. Schweitzer
R973.74 K37S	The Union Regts of Ky.	T. Speed & A. Pirtle
R929.3 S766	Kentuckians in Mo. Including Many Who Migrated by Way of Ohio, Ind. or Ill.	Stuart S. Sprague
R929.3 T148K	Talleys Ky. Papers	Wm. M. Talley
R016.9291 T355	pt.2 Ky. (Catalog of Gen Meterial in Tex Lib)	Texas State Library
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R317.3 U58C7K	" 1830 " "	
R929.3 U5737L	1850 Census Letcher Co. Ky.	
R317.3 U58C7KE	" " Kentucky	
R317.3 U58c7K	" " " Index	
R976.9 W734	History of Shelby Co.	Geo. L. Willis

BIBLIO - CATALOGS

R016.9293 D855	Inv. of Ky. Birth, Marr & Deaths 1852-1920	Jeffry Duff

INDEXES

R317.3 U68C6K	Ky. 1840 Census Index

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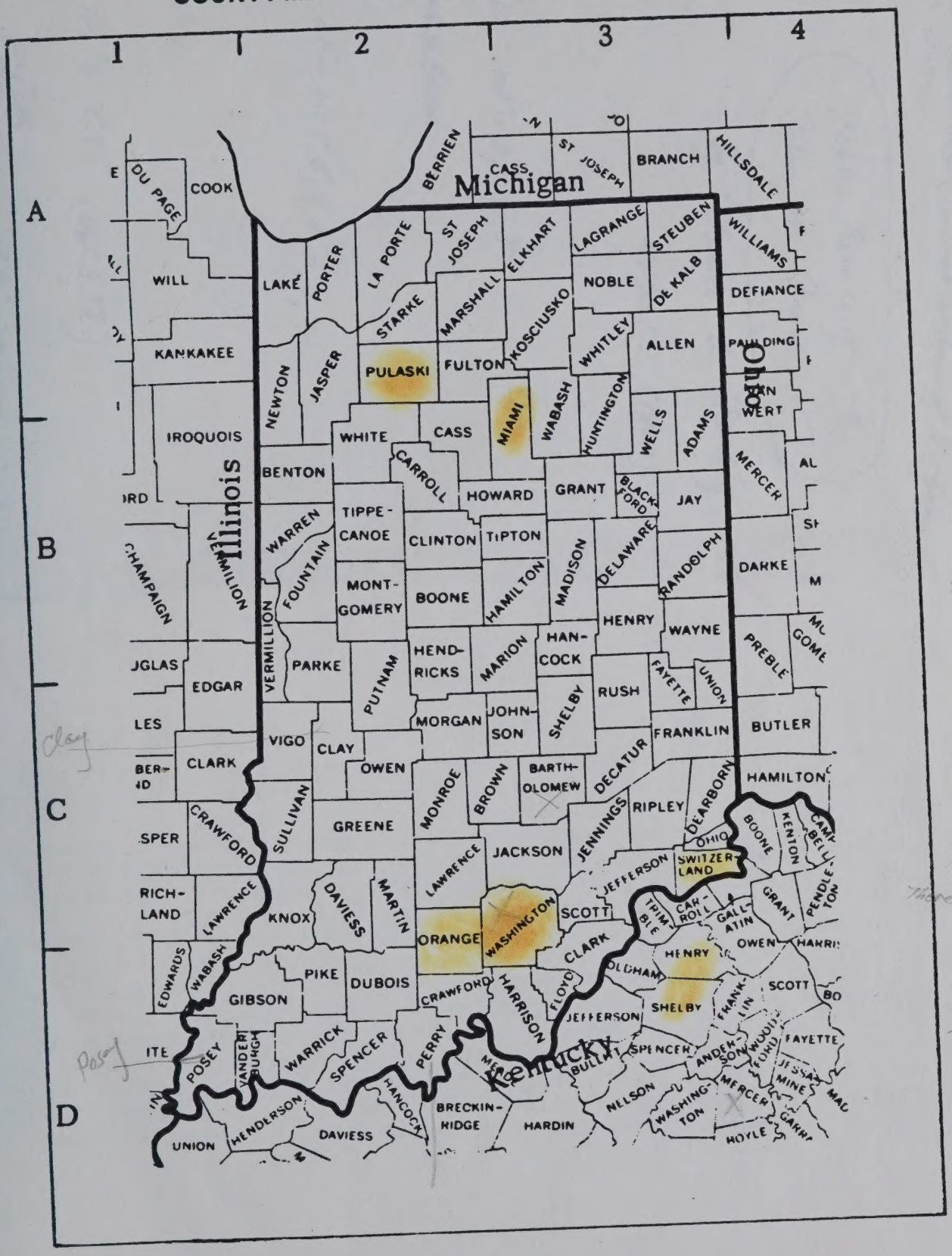
Bluegrass Roots v 3 No.1 Spring 1976 to date
Ky. Ancestors " July 1967 to date
Ky. Genealogist " Jan-Mch 1961 to date — grind
Ky. Pioneer Genealogy & Recs v 1 No. 1 to date Jan 1979
Tri State Packet v 2 No. 1-4 Sept 1978 - June 1979

Did 1850/1860

DUNN

COUNTY MAP FOR THE STATE OF INDIANA



INDIANA

CAPITAL, INDIANAPOLIS · TERRITORY 1800 · STATE 1816 · (19TH)

When the French explorers first came into the Indiana region about 1679, the entire territory was more or less a wilderness inhabited by a few Indians. During the most of the 1700's, the only white men there were some fur traders.

The first permanent community was developed around Vincennes, which was fortified about 1732. In 1763 the area fell to Britain, but Indian uprisings made settlement extremely difficult. Americans captured Vincennes in 1779 and acquired the whole region as part of the Northwest Territory in 1787. Indiana Territory was organized in 1800 and statehood came in 1816.

The first counties to be settled were Knox, Harrison, Switzerland and Clark, in the extreme south end. Settlers in those counties came from Virginia, Kentucky and the Carolinas, although a group of Swiss emigrants established themselves in the southeast part of the state. The Wabash and the Ohio Rivers section drew many of the first settlers. Many Germans and Irish came there about 1830. About twenty years later New Englanders established themselves in the northern counties. The central part of the state was the last to be settled. Less than seventy years after the settlement of the state, the population had reached more than a million and a half. Abhorring slavery Quakers left Tennessee and the Carolinas and established themselves in Wayne and Randolph counties along the Ohio border midway north and south in Indiana.

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Avrill - Cogswell - not in 8, 6, 5

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Henry Smith not in vol 5, 6, 9, 8, 10, 11, 12

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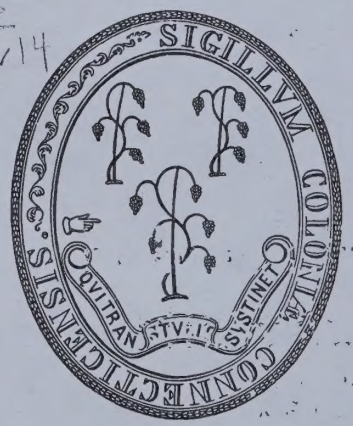

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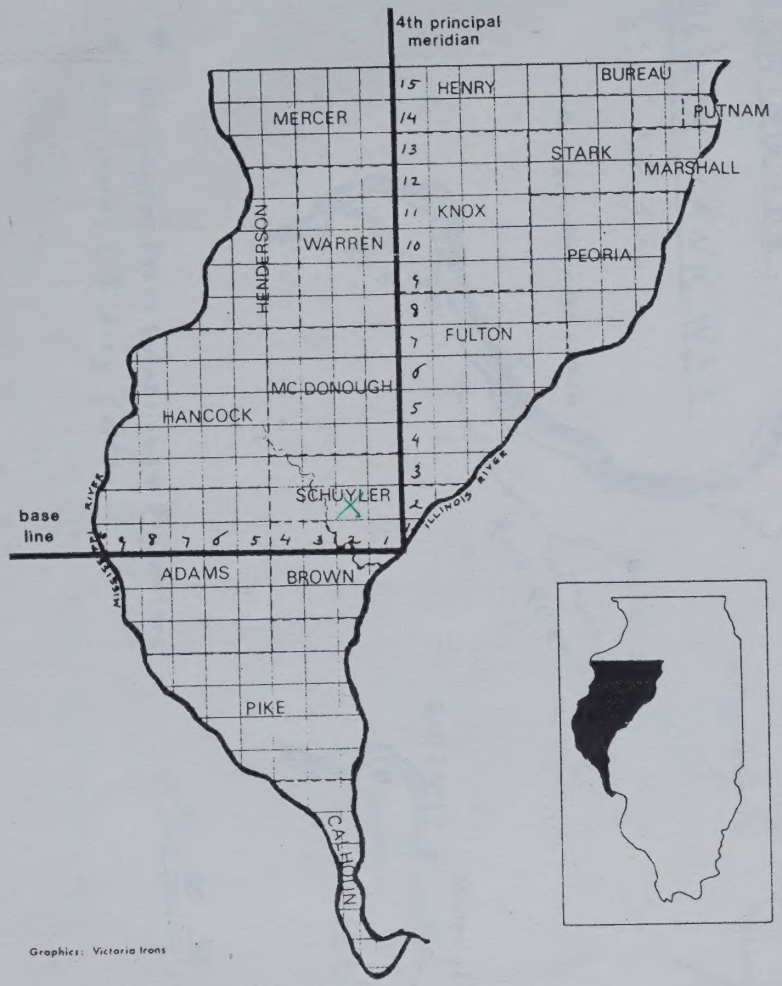

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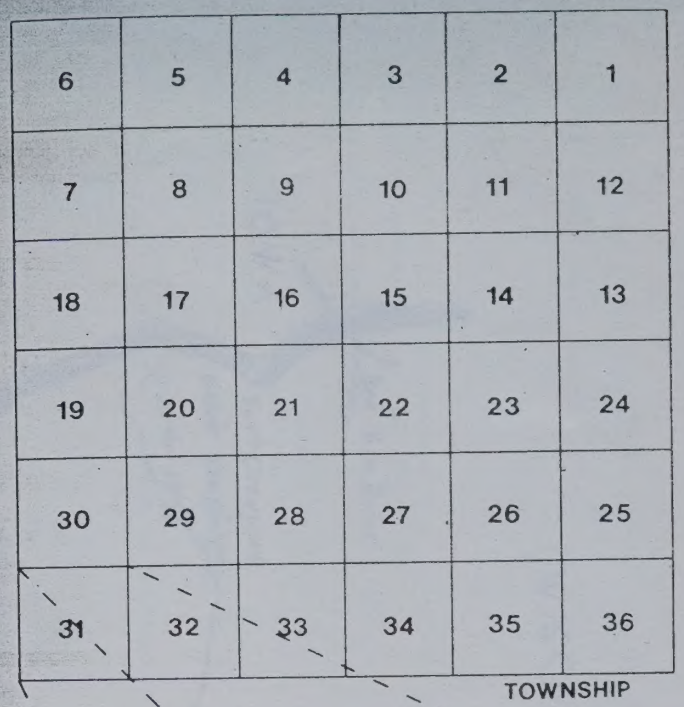

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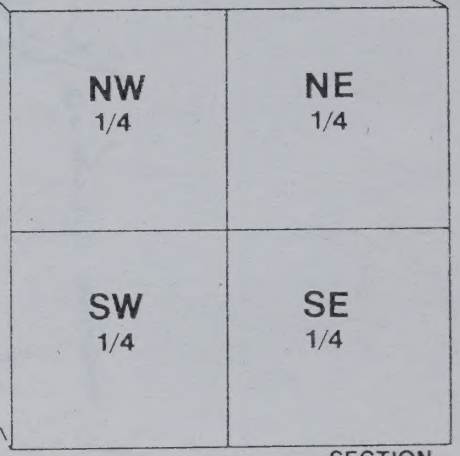

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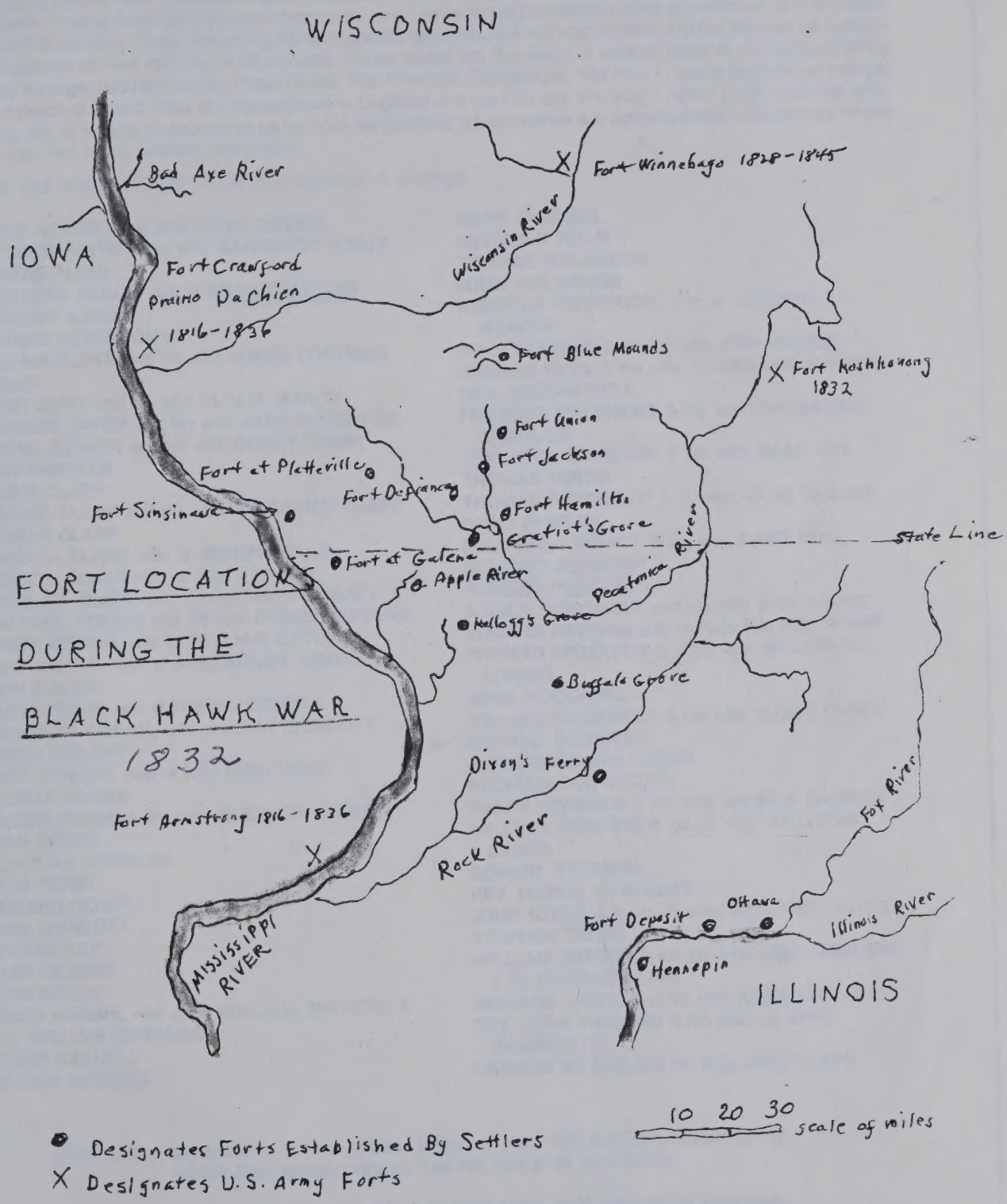
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Bad Axe River
IOWA
Fort Crawford
Prairie Du Chien
1816-1836
Fort Winnebago 1828-1845
Wisconsin River
Fort Blue Mounds
Fort Koshkonong
1832
Fort Union
Fort Jackson
Fort at Platteville
Fort Defiance
Fort Sinsinawa
Fort Hamilton
Gratiot's Grove
State Line
Fort at Galena
Apple River
Pecatonica River
FORT LOCATIONS
DURING THE
BLACK HAWK WAR
1832
Kellogg's Grove
Buffalo Grove
Dixon's Ferry
Fort Armstrong 1816-1836
Rock River
Fox River
Ottawa
Fort Deposit
Illinois River
Hennepin
MISSISSIPPI
RIVER
ILLINOIS
10 20 30
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Designates Forts Established By Settlers
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This seventeenth volume of the **MARY & JOHN** series has extensive English ancestries of over 70 families who came to New England before 1644 from the English counties of Somerset, Dorset and Devon. This was the period of the Great Migration. Most of these families were described, very briefly, in the previously published volumes 14 & 16, which included over 700 families. These remaining families are still being researched and extensive ancestries will be published in later volumes as new material is discovered. These books are the result of several years of an intensive study of secondary sources, such as Savage, Pope, Banks, The American Genealogist, The New England Register, passenger lists and hundreds of books. Also, our researchers in England and the U.S. are studying English parish records, wills, land records, etc. to extend all ancestries as far back as possible. All ancestries are accompanied with sources where the reader can find more detailed information.

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JOHN GILBERT
JOHN GREEN
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ROGER HASKELL
WILLIAM HASKELL

Henry Bray 1st cousin? thru mother

Dodge relative?

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HEZEKIAH HOAR
THOMAS HOLBROOK
JOHN HOLBROOK
REBECCA HOLBROOK, wife of **CLEMENT WEAVER**
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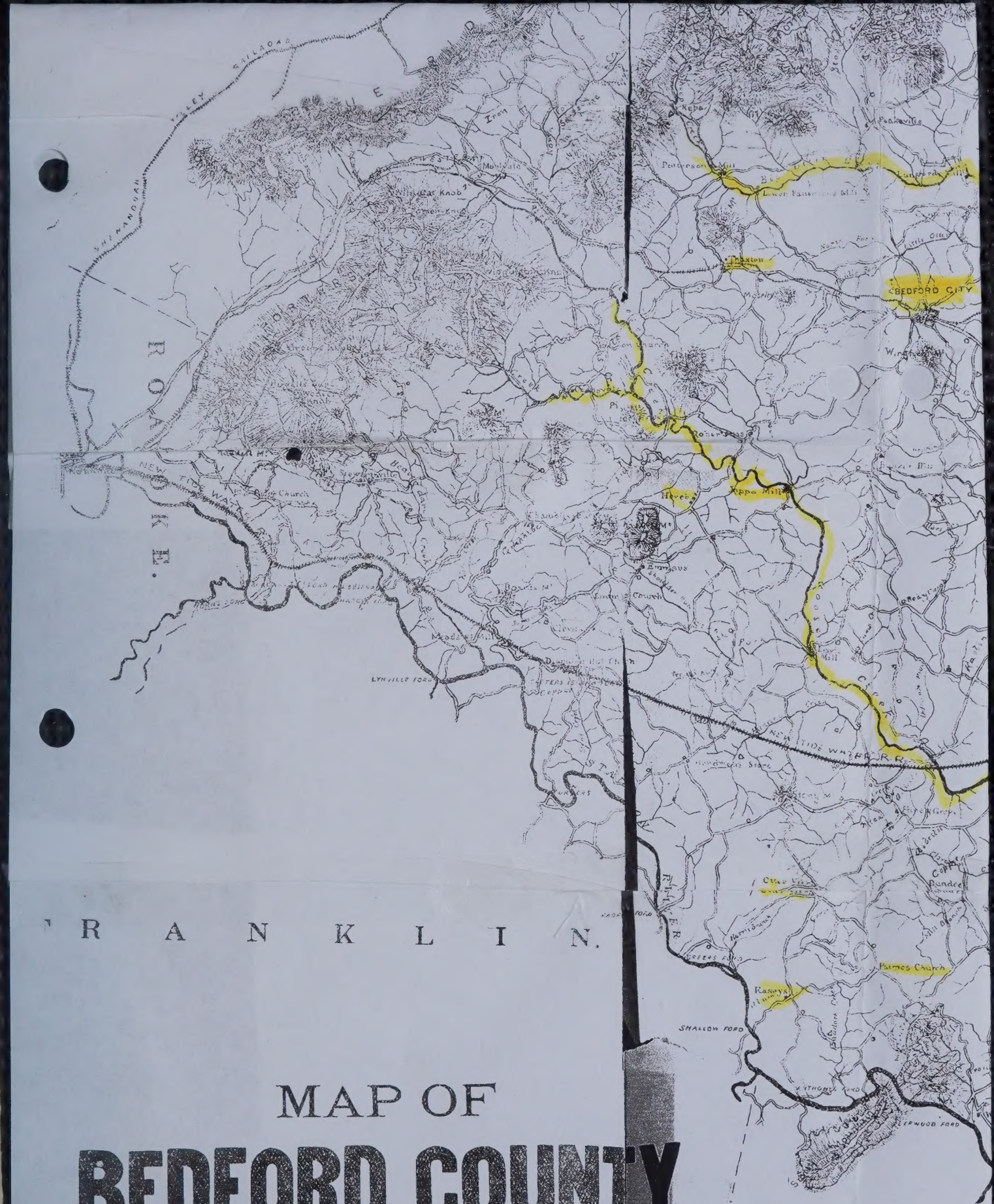

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By W. J. Hubard, C. E.,

BEDFORD CITY, VA.

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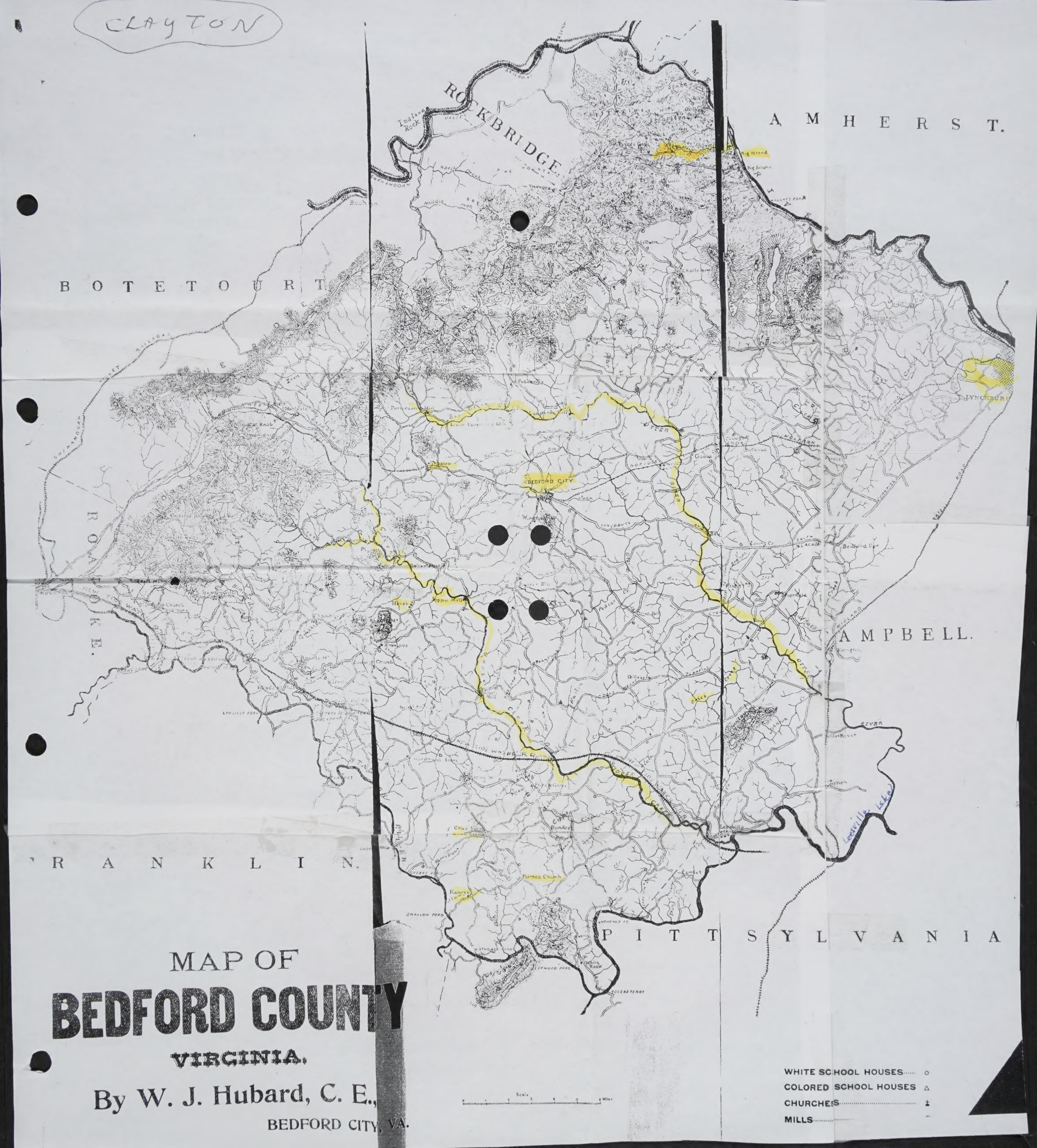
JOHN WHITCOMB & his wife **FRANCES COGAN**
GAWEN WHITE
JOHN WHITE, of Salem, MA.
DAVID WILTON
JOAN WILTON
NICHOLAS WILTON
ROBERT WILTON
JOHN WOODBURY
WILLIAM WOODBURY & his wife, **ELIZABETH PATCH**

Also in the appendix is a new master index of over 700 families, under study, which lists which volume has the latest in formation.

For free table of contents to all volumes send long, self-addressed envelope. Send check and names of your *"Mary & John"* and West Country ancestors to:

MARY & JOHN CLEARINGHOUSE
5602 305th Street, Toledo, Ohio 43611

CLAYTON



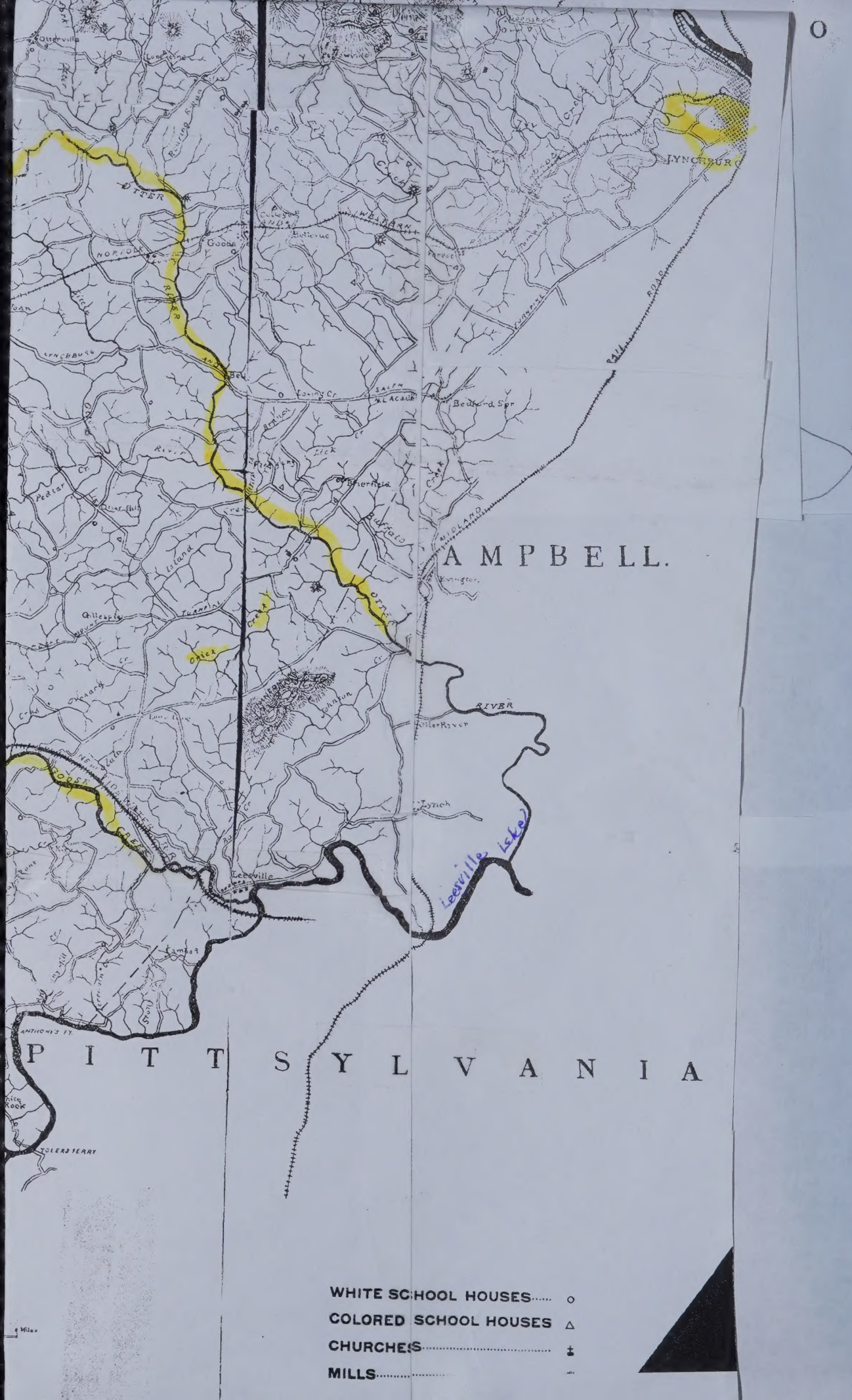
MAP OF

BEDFORD COUNTY

VIRGINIA.

By W. J. Hubard, C. E.,

BEDFORD CITY, VA.



LYNCHBURG
OTTER
NORFOLK
RIVER
Goose
Bellevue
WESTERN
Bedford Spr
Brierfield
Buffalo
MIDLAND
AMPBELL.
Evington
Orick
Creek
Johnson
RIVER
Otter River
Lynch
Leesville
Leesville Lake
GOOSE
CREEK
Pedlar
Island
Gillespie
Orchard
Lynchburg
Bell
Loving Cr
Salem
Mt Acadia
Lick
Creek
Cambell
ANTHONY'S FY.
PITT SYLVANIA
TOLERS FERRY
WHITE SCHOOL HOUSES
COLORED SCHOOL HOUSES
CHURCHES
MILLS

COLLATERAL LINES

DAR LINEAGE REQUESTS

Information on lineages and patriots may be obtained from Registrar Generals Office, NSDAR, 1776 "D" Street N.W., Washington DC 20006. To request a copy of the application paper, enclose a check, made payable to Treasurer General in the amount of $3.00, patriot name, lineage number, and the name of the ancestor. If more than one application is on file, the latest copy will be provided.

A word of caution: THE DAR advises that the lineages appearing in the early DAR lineage books may contain some errors. In the early years of recording lineages, the DAR did not require actual proof of lineage or supporting documentation. Thus mistakes were recorded. Please use caution and only use these lineages as references.
SOURCE: BRANCHES AND TWIGS, Gen Soc. of Vermont via KITH AND KIN, Vol 10, No. 6

IRISH TOURIST BOARD

There are several suites for research in Ireland. Some are listed as follows: Main Irish Archives and Libraries, Dublin City-locations for all of Republic of Ireland's centralized genealogical records. Births, deaths and marriages starting from 1864. Write: Joyce House, 8/11 Lombard St. East, Dublin, Ireland.

The National Archives, Four Courts, Dublin 7, has census returns of 1901 and 1911 which list all persons living in Ireland in those years. All Wills admitted to Probate since 1904 survive, and there are copies and abstracts of many 18th and 19th century Wills.

There is also an expanding collection of Church of Ireland Parish Registers on Microfilm at the Family History Library.
SOURCE: Milwaukee Co. Gen. Soc., Milwaukee, WI.

METHODIST CHURCH RECORDS

The archives for Methodist Church Records is located at Drew Univ., P O Box 127, Madison, New Jersey 07940. The United Methodist Archives for the entire United States is stored there.
SOURCE: NEWSLETTER, Rock Co., WI Gen. Soc., Vol 17, No. 1

I tried this but my letter came back undelivered — they don't have records.

QUAKER RESEARCH

The following are repositories which have Quaker records:
RI Historical Soc., 52 Power St., Providence, RI 02906
Harvard Univ. Library, Cambridge, MA 02188
Nantucket Hist. Assoc., P O Box 1016, Nantucket, ME 02554-1016
Haviland Res. Rm, 13 Rutherford Pl, NY 10003
Glassboro College, Savitz Library, Stewart Collection, Glassboro, NJ 08028
Haverford College Lib., Haverford, PA 19041
Friends Historical Library, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, PA 19081
Pendle Hill Library, Wallingford, PA 19086
SOURCE: MCIGS QUARTERLY, Vol. XII, No. 1

DELAYED BIRTH CERTIFICATE

Check the County Clerk's 1940 birth index. People born as early as 1859 had to get a birth record registered in 1940 in order to obtain a Social Security Card.
SOURCE: Southwest NE Gen. Soc. via RCGS MEMBER NEWS, Vol. 18, Issue 3, p 29.

GENEALOGIES CATALOGUED BY THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SINCE 1986, published in 1991 are ON SALE at half price, $35.00 for domestic orders/ $37.50 international orders. Family history enthusiasts now have the access to a list of over 21,000 established forms of family names and a list of 3,654 genealogies converted to microfilm since 1983. For more than 80 years, the Library of Congress has been one of the world's largest collectors of genealogy material. Send your payment to: Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Dept. DC, Washington, DC 20541-5017 or call 1-800-255-3666.
SOURCE: SHEBOYGAN COUNTY GENEALOGIST, Sheboygan Co. Gen. Soc., Vol. 13, Issue 2.

DID YOU KNOW?

Ellis Island is not the only place in New York used as an immigrant landing depot. CASTLE GARDENS was used for processing immigrants from 1855 to 1890. Ellis Island facilities opened in 1892. More than 8,000,000 immigrants came through Castle Gardens.
Source: SHEBOYGAN COUNTY GENEALOGIST, Vol. 13, Issue 2.

Rule's History of Shullsburg - Installment Fifteen
Continued from June

The pursuit continued with savage yells through long and dreary hours. Silence fell at last upon the pursuers. In the stillness of the night no sound was heard except the quick and regular stroke of the paddle wielded with gigantic strength. Sullen, resolute, determined, nothing could divert the attention of these red men of our prairies, who gave no heed to anything but the vital matter in hand. The race was at last to the swift and the victory to the strong. As daylight appeared, the banks of the river revealed to the exhausted party that they had passed the point of danger and were within the limits of the white settlement. Doggedly, silently, the warriors gave up the chase and the pursued were in a short time safely landed at Rock Island.

Colonel Henry Gratiot became better known to the general public by rescuing two young girls, Sylvia and Rachel Hall, who were taken captive by Indians after their family had been massacred on Indian Creek. This event awakened everywhere a sense of horror, and the probable fate of these two young girls wrung all hearts with anguish. With the aid of the Winnebago Chiefs, Colonel Gratiot secured their ransom and they were taken to Gratiot's Grove where they received every courtesy from the ladies of the settlement.

After the close of the Black Hawk War, Colonel Gratiot gradually closed up his business of mining and smelting and prepared to open a large farm adjoining the Grove. He erected a house on the beautiful site now occupied by W. T. Webb's farm residence. It was built in the French fashion with long, wide galleries and many ample rooms, and no one who ever visited it up to the time it was consumed by fire in 1853 can ever forget its hospitable shelter. Colonel Gratiot thought he could now settle down and enjoy life in the bosom of his family, but alas, there was to be no future full of bright hopes, for in 1836 he went to Washington partly on business and partly to visit his brother, General Charles Gratiot. Mingling in the fashionable circles of Washington, people were amazed to find a man who had spent nearly his whole life on the frontier and with the Indians, the highest type of a gentleman.

While in Washington, Colonel Gratiot contracted a severe cold and started for home before he was able to travel. Reaching Baltimore, he grew rapidly worse and died there April 27, 1836. Though away from his family, he had every care and attention and was surrounded by General Gratiot, Judge Taney of the Supreme Court . . . , General George W. Jones, and others. His death was sincerely mourned throughout the lead region, by none more sincerely than the poor straggling Winnebagoes; and for many years after they would come annually to pay a tribute to his memory.

For many years after the Black Hawk War, bands of Winnebago Indians varying in number from fifty to a hundred made annual pilgrimages to the home of Mrs. E. B. Washburne in Galena, who was the daughter of Colonel Gratiot. The Indians would bring their tents and blankets with them and camp out on the lawn, and many of them would sleep on the floor of her beautiful parlors; and be it said to the credit of this distinguished woman, to those poor dejected Indians, people without a country, the latch string was always out.

Detachments from those banks would always visit our village. We boys used to enjoy these visits, for there is always a strange fascination about these mysterious people for boys. The little papooses strapped to a board and carried on their mother's backs was always a source . .

The Indians would sometimes stay two or three days. The squaws begged provisions from door to door, and the braves and lads displayed their skill in marksmanship with their bows and arrows.

THE REGISTER

Published Quarterly By

KENTUCKY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OLD STATE HOUSE
FRANKFORT

October, 1973

KENTUCKY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Founded 1836

OLD STATE HOUSE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601

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OCTOBER 1973 THE REGISTER OF THE KENTUCKY HISTORICAL SOCIETY VOL. 71, NO. 4

eyor, in and for said
'ker, Alonzo Barnes
) survey and lay out
City as follows:
et north, and 33 feet
)lock 5 thence south
: corner of block 1
)lock 1 thence north
: south to southeast
37 degrees 15' west
11 thence south to
north 25 degrees 30'
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one for uses therein
and seal this the 14th
nb.
n H. Franklin, J.P.

ffect, inducing many
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January 10, 1857, a
question voted for or
e votes were cast for

and five against. The proposition having carried, an election was held on Saturday, January 24, at two o'clock P.M., for the purpose of choosing five trustees. The following were elected: Daniel Negley, L. H. Bradbury, J. B. Robinson, George Hittle, and M. T. Hand. A. Fisher was chosen the first clerk of the board.

Early day merchants included the following: Mr. Barnes and Parker who have already been mentioned, had the first store in the residence of Edward Goldsmith. However, they soon outgrew the one room there, and in 1856, Mr. Barnes erected his own building, and took Alexander Fisher in as a partner. The firm was known as Barnes and Fisher. Mr. Barnes subsequently sold out after the war and engaged in the hardware business, finally moving to Lincoln, Nebraska in 1882. Shortly afterward, at the age of seventy-two, he remarried. Rumor had it that his bride was much younger. Anyway, while honeymooning at the Palmer House in Chicago, four days after the wedding ceremony, poor Alonzo suffered a heart attack and died.

Old Doc "Bill" Kreider's horse and buggy. Note buggy lights used for after dark house calls.

Question — How old was Dr Clayton in 1723?

If Anne Beverley was born 1692 (her older sister b. 1

could her daughter Elizabeth Whiting marry in 1723?

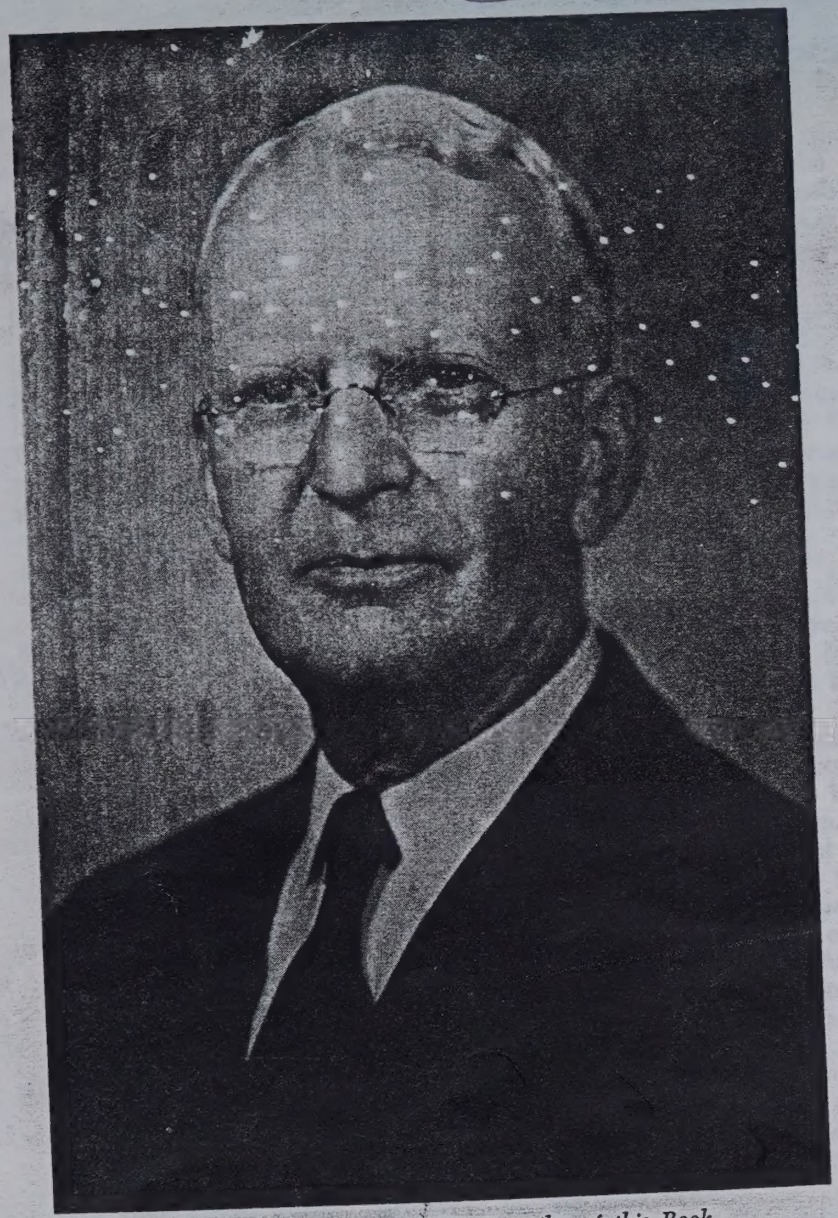
1692
13
1710

1723
1710
13

1692
14
1698
14
1714

both would have to marry at 16 or before.

Get pg 7 + before



John McGill (1880 to 1951) Compiler of this Book.

THE BEVERLEY FAMILY

OF

VIRGINIA

Descendants of Major Robert Beverley
(1641 – 1687)

and

Allied Families

Get pg 7 + before

Clayton / Whiting

COMPILED BY

JOHN McGILL
(Deceased 1951)

Col. Henry Whiting was Elizabeth Whiting (John Clayton's wife) half brother

THE R. L. BRYAN COMPANY
COLUMBIA, S. C.
1956

Some books say she was his daughter! Not so!

CHAPTER II

Decendants of Peter Beverley [2]

(From p. 7) Col. Peter Beverley [2] of Gloucester Co. was the eldest recorded son of Maj. Robert Beverley and his *first* wife, Mary Keeble. He was Clerk of the House of Burgesses 1691-99; Clerk of Gloucester Co. 1702-14; Speaker of the House of Burgesses 1700-14; Treasurer of the Colony 1710-23 and was appointed Member of the Governor's Council 1719.

Very little is recorded about Col. Peter Beverley. Governor Spotswood, writing May 24, 1716—"Spotswood Letter II, 162"—to William Blathwayt, Auditor-General of the North America Colonies, tells him he has removed his deputy, Philip Ludwell, and recommends as his successor either John Robinson or "Mr. Peter Beverley, who has been for several years Speaker of the House of Burgesses, and is, at present, the Colony's Treasurer. They are both persons for method and exactness in their business, and have always behaved themselves respectfully to all ye Governors they have lived under", and on July 3, 1716 he writes that he has determined to appoint Peter Beverley Auditor for the interim.

Recently, 1947-48, two very old portraits, in the possession of Dr. Henry James and his sister, Mrs. Beverley Pope, great great great great great great grandchildren of Col. Beverley have been identified by Dr. J. Hall Pleasants of Baltimore, who is an authority on Maryland and Virginia portraiture, as portraits of Col. Peter Beverley and his wife Elizabeth Peyton. In regard to them Dr. Pleasants says, in part, "The owners of the two paintings, Nos. 2057 and 2058, knew only that they were the portraits of remote ancestors, 'Mr. Beverley' and 'Mrs. Beverley', but did not know the subjects' full names nor line of their Beverley descent from them. Inquiry among other Beverley descendants definitely establishes the fact that the subjects are Col. Peter Beverley (c. 1668-1728) and his wife, Elizabeth Peyton (c. 1670-. . . .), and the line of descent of the present owners."

"In Frederick Horner's 'Blair, Bannister and Braxton Families' p. 193, 1898 it is stated that there were then at 'Bullskin', the old Whiting home in Jefferson Co., W. Va. portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Beverley. This establishes the fact that portraits of these two individuals were actually in existence."

"Dr. William Henry Whiting, Jr. of Hampden Sydney, Va., an authority on the Whiting family, writes that Elizabeth Whiting, daughter of Francis Whiting (c. 1720-1775), inherited 'Bullskin', and left it and most of her other property to her sister, Mrs. Charles Lowndes and the latter's daughter, Mrs. John James Frame (1810-1901)." (See p. 105.)

There would seem to be no question that the two portraits passed by direct descent from Mrs. Frame to her great-grandchildren, Dr. James and Mrs. Pope.

Photographic copies of these portraits appear here and are of special interest because that of Col. Peter Beverley is of the earliest American Beverley we have.

(From p. 7) "1" Col. Peter Beverley [2] b. about 1668 Virginia d. there 1728, m. about 1688 Elizabeth Peyton b. about 1670 dau. Maj. Robert

Peyton, of "Rougham", County of York, England and of "Selham", Gloucester Co.

1. Anne Beverley [3] b. about 1689 (See p. 9).
2. Elizabeth Beverley [3] b. 1-1-1691 (See p. 117).
3. Susanna Beverley [3] b. about 1692 (See p. 364).

CHAPTER II—A

Descendants of Col. Henry and Anne (Beverley) Whiting

(From p. 9) "On account of the destruction of the records of Gloucester County, Va.," says Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. XVIII, p. 386, "no complete account of the Whitings, during the colonial period, can be obtained. x x x the first who is known to have lived in Gloucester was 'Mr. Henry Whiting', who brought suit in the General Court in 1670 in the name of his wife Apphia, widow of Richard Bushrod, of York Co. In February 1671-2 he is mentioned in the records of York Co. as 'Dr. Henry Whiting' of Gloucester Co. In 1680 he was a Justice of the County and Major of Horse in the Militia; Burgess from Gloucester 1680-3-4; appointed Member of the Council 1691, and Treasurer of Virginia 7-5-1692-3." 'At Highgate' in Gloucester Co. is the tomb of Catherine, wife of Maj. John Washington, and daughter of Col. Henry Whiting."

In regard to the foregoing, the late Dr. William Henry Whiting Jr., of Hampden Sydney great-great-great-grandson of Henry Whiting and Anne Beverley—the best authority on the Whiting family this compiler has found—says: "There were three Henry Whitings in succession; Maj. Henry Whiting, who married 1st Widow Bushrod, and married 2nd Elizabeth . . . ; Col. Henry Whiting, who married Anne Beverley and was son of Maj. Henry Whiting; and Henry Whiting, Gent. who married Joyce . . . . . , and was son of Col. Henry Whiting and Anne Beverley. Thus people get these three Henry Whitings confused, as did the stone cutter who cut Mrs. Catherine Washington's tombstone. He put "and daughter of 'Maj.' Henry Whiting by Elizabeth his 2nd wife". My intention is to make it clear that Catherine Whiting Washington was 'daughter' of 'Maj.' Henry Whiting and was sister of 'Col.' Henry Whiting, who married Anne Beverley." Dr. Whiting continues; "The children of Maj. Henry Whiting and his two wives were, as far as I can find:

1. Col. Henry Whiting, who m. Anne Beverley, dau. Col. Peter & Elizabeth (Peyton) Beverley,
2. Francis Whiting, who m. Mary Perrin, dau. Thomas & Elizabeth Perrin
3. Thomas Whiting, the elder, who m. Anne Kemp, dau. of Col. Matthew Kemp.
4. Elizabeth Whiting, who m. John Clayton, distinguished botanist,
5. Catherine Whiting, who m. (1712) John Washington, uncle of Gen George Washington."

(From p. 9) "1" Anne Beverley [3] b. about 1689 m. Col. Henry Whiting of Gloucester Co. b. about 1668 d. about 1728, son of Maj. Henry Whiting, who m. 1st Apphia, widow of Richard Bushrod, and 2nd Elizabeth, neither of whose surnames is known, nor is it known which was the mother of Col. Henry Whiting. Col. & Mrs. Whiting lived, and probably all the

In Campbell's History of Virginia, p. 341, and in "Virginia Under the Stuarts" (pp. 223-224, by Thos. J. Wertenbaker), glowing tributes are paid to his ability, and services rendered the Colony.

In Campbell's History, it is stated that "Major Robert Beverley died the victim of tyranny and the martyr of constitutional liberty. Long a loyalist he lived to become still more distinguished as a patriot. It is thus in human inconsistancy that extremes meet".

Major Beverley died March 15, 1686, (Christ Church Register, p. 29) his lengthy will is in Middlesex County (photostat copy in Archives Division of State Library) with armorial Seal.

This refers to Bacon's Rebellion in the 1660's

Captain Harry[2] Beverley, son of Major Robert[1] Beverley, was justice of Middlesex 1700, Surveyor of King and Queen and King William in 1702-1714. "In 1716 Governor Alexander Spotswood fitted out a sloop named 'The Virgin' which was commanded by Captain Harry[2] Beverley, and sent to cruise against pirates in the West Indies, he was captured by the Spaniards," later made his escape, and soon after his return to Virginia located in Spotsylvania.

Elizabeth[3] Smith, wife of Harry[2] Beverley, was the only child of Robert[2] Smith Jr., and grand-daughter and heir of Major General Robert[1] Smith of Brandon, Middlesex County. Proof for this statement is found in the following from Essex B. 12—1704-1707, p. 72, "Land surveyed by Charles Smith for Harry Beverley and Elizabeth, his wife, grand-daughter and heir of Major General Robert Smith".

Major General Robert[1] Smith was a member of the Council for many years, probably appointed at the restoration and served until his death (Va. H. M., Vol. I., p. 432). This was an office of grave responsibility, the full text of the impressive oath of a Councillor (Hening II., p. 568) clearly sets forth the necessity of selecting men of high physical and moral courage. Major General Smith, one of the four men of this rank in Virginia, "evidently had been an officer in the army of Charles I." (Tyler IX., p. 288). There are many references to him in the records of Colonial government, and in the Minutes

The throw-out bart is made later allied families not kin to us

children were born at "Elmington", Gloucester Co., Whiting family seat, patented by and inherited from his father.

1. Maj. Peter Whiting[4] Sheriff of Gloucester Co. in 1727; buried 2-28-1732; m. Anne Cary b. 1696 d. after 1772; dau. Col. Miles Cary and sister of Wilson Cary. No issue found by this compiler.
2. Henry Whiting[4] Sheriff of Gloucester Co. 1742; will proved 1765; m. Joyce ....., her will proved 1771. No issue.
3. Col. Beverley Whiting[4] b. about 1707 (See p. 10).
4. Col. Thomas Whiting[4] b. about 1712 (See p. 28).
5. Francis Whiting[4] b. about 1720 (See p. 79).

(From p. 10) "3" Col. Beverley Whiting[4] b. about 1707 d. 1755 m. 3-22-1733 Mary Skaife, dau. Rev. John Skaife of King and Queen Co. Col. Whiting was Burgess from Gloucester continuously from 5-1740 to 10-1754 and d. soon after; he inherited "Elmington" and left it to his son, Peter Beverley Whiting; was godfather of Gen. George Washington; was a Lawyer of ability and prominence, and was said to be the most distinguished member of the Whiting family.

1. Capt. John Whiting[5] b. 1734 (See p. 10).
2. Mary Whiting[5] b. 12-22-1735.
3. Maj. Peter Beverley Whiting[5] b. about 1736 (See p. 27).
4. Anne Whiting[5] b. 12-22-1738.
5. Col. Skaife Whiting[5] d. 1821, Justice of Gloucester Co. 1774, Captain of the 4th Virginia Militia Artillery in 1807, and lived at "Glen Roy", Gloucester Co.

(From p. 10) "1" Capt. John Whiting[5] b. 1734 d. 1790.

m. 1st 1753 Mary Perrin b. 1738 dau. Capt John Perrin & Mary Booth, his 2nd wife, and half sister of Frances Perrin, who m. Francis Whiting (See p. 79).

1. John Beverley Whiting[6] bapt. 10-18-1756 (See p. 10).
2. Peter Whiting[6] (See p. 10).
3. Mary Whiting[6].
4. Elizabeth Whiting[6] m., as his 1st wife, Col. William Robins of "Level Green". No issue.

m. 2nd 1783 Lettice Lee b. 1754 d. 8-8-1838, dau. Col. John & Susannah (Smith) Lee of "Smithfield" Essex Co.

5. Susannah Smith Whiting[6] d. 4-3-1845 unm.
6. Lettice Lee Whiting[6] (See p. 25).
7. Mary Anna Edwards Whiting[6] d. 4-3-1845 unm.
8. Elizabeth Hancock Whiting[6] m. a Mr. Chowning.

(From p. 10) "1" John Beverley Whiting[6] bapt. 10-18-1756 m. Elizabeth Cooke dau. Mordecai & ..... (Dawson) Cooke. She m. 2nd Col. James Baytop and had 2 daus.

1. John Beverley Whiting Jr.[7] m. Maria Corbin, dau. John Corbin and niece of Elizabeth Corbin, who m. Carter Braxton.
2. Mary Skaife Whiting[7] m. Augustine Smith.
   (1) Augusta (or Agatha) Whiting[8] m. Chiswell Nelson. No issue.
3. Elizabeth Cooke Whiting[7] m. Laurence Gibbons.

(From p. 10) "2" Peter Whiting[6] d. before 1819 m. 7-6-1786 Dorothy Roy b. in Caroline Co., d. after 1818 "Beualey" King and Queen Co., dau. Richard & Jane (Wiley) Roy, and sister of Jane Wiley Roy, who m. Harry Beverley (See p. 748). The names of the children below are said to have been written in the family record in their mother's handwriting.

1. Richard Whiting[7].
2. Skaife Whiting[7] d. unm.
3. Ann Beverley Whiting[7] m. Mr. Jesse. No issue.
4. Perrin Whiting[7] b. 1-14-1792 (See p. 11).
5. Mary Skaife Whiting[7] d. unm.
6. Elizabeth Booth Whiting[7] b. 1798 (See p. 17).
7. Myra Wiley Roy Whiting[7] (See p. 21).

(From p. 11) "4" Perrin Whiting[7] b. 1-14-1792 d. 7-26-1894 m. 1-14-1816 Mary or Margaret Whitehead b. 12-1-1794 d. 2-2-1880 dau. Nelson & Elizabeth Whitehead. She m. 2nd Mr. Haymond.

1. Frances E. Whiting[8] b. 11-24-1816 m. Luther Haymond.
2. Richard M. Whiting[8] b. 1-24-1819 d. 10-8-1841 unm.
3. Margaret W. Whiting[8] b. 11-1-1820 (See p. 11).
4. Catherine A. Whiting[8] b. 7-10-1823 d. 11-30-1869 m. Thomas Gawthrop.
5. John W. Whiting[8] b. 5-11-1825 d. 7-18-1826.
6. Susan B. Whiting[8] b. 6-11-1827 d. 10-31-1847 unm.
7. Martha Jane Whiting[8] b. 7-8-1830 (See p. 13).
8. Mary Ellen Whiting[8] b. 7-8-1830 (See p. 15).

(From p. 11) "3" Margaret W. Whiting[8] b. 11-1-1820 d. 1-5-1904 m. 10-22-1840 William Blue of Hampshire Co.—then Va. now W. Va. b. 3-27-1815 d. 8-30-1890 son Remembrance & Eunice (Williams) Blue. Mr. & Mrs. William Blue lived in Taylor Co., W. Va. until 1883, then moved to Pleasanton, Kans.

1. Col. Richard Whiting Blue[9] U.S.A. b. 9-9-1841 (See p. 11).
2. Elmira Frances Blue[9] b. 7-20-1844 d. 8-11-1851.
3. Senora Ellen Blue[9] b. 12-19-1850 (See p. 12).

(From p. 11) "1" Col. Richard Whiting Blue[9] b. 9-9-1841 Wood Co., Va. now W. Va. d. 1-28-1906 m. 7-25-1866 Virginia Protzman of Morgantown, W. Va. d. 5-25-1922. Col. Blue was at College in Washington, Pa., when the Civil War began; he enlisted as a Private, U.S.A.; became Captain before war ended; spent three years in Western Department fighting Indians; resigned, taught school and read law until admitted to the bar; settled in Pleasanton, Kans. 1871; became Probate Judge; State's Attorney; State Senator 1880; then Member 54th Congress.

1. Florence B. Blue[10] b. 7-12-1867 d. 3-1-1885 unm.
2. Richard Clarence Blue[10] b. 12-17-1869 d. 8-4-1891 unm.
3. Grace Margaret Blue[10] b. 7-1-1872 d. 11-26-1887.
4. Martha Protzman Blue[10] b. 9-10-1874 (See p. 11).
5. Anne Cordelia Blue[10] b. 5-23-1878 d. 12-28-1902.
6. John William Blue[10] b. 9-30-1880 (See p. 12).
7. Madge Avis Blue[10] b. 8-16-1883 d. 4-5-1911 m. 11-1903 Dr. John Dale Graham.
   (1) Calvin Graham[11] died aged 10 years.

(From p. 11) "4" Martha Protzman Blue[10] b. 9-10-1874 Columbus, Kans. d. 12-27-1945 Concordia, Kans. m. 2-25-1892 Wilmer Bennett b. 1-19-1865 Bucks Co., Pa. d. 4-4-1944 Concordia, son Mathias & Hannah (Crosdale) Bennett of Bucks Co. Mr. & Mrs. Wilmer Bennett lived at Concordia, where he was a Flour Mill Owner.

1. Clarence Bennett[11] b. 11-24-1892 Junction City, Kans. d. 11-13-1930 Concordia m. 4-3-1928 Emma Anna Flueler b. 9-24-1894 Elmdale, Kans. dau. William & Wilhelmina Flueler, he of Switzerland and she of Mecklinbourg, Germany. Living 1-'50 Concordia.

Beverley [2]

loucester Co. was the eldest
; *first* wife, Mary Keeble. He
Clerk of Gloucester Co. 1702-
-14; Treasurer of the Colony
overnor's Council 1719.

everley. Governor Spotswood,
162"—to William Blathwayt,
ies, tells him he has removed
; as his successor either John
een for several years Speaker
the Colony's Treasurer. They
in their business, and have
all ye Governors they have
s that he has determined to
im.

its, in the possession of Dr.
Pope, great great great great
ave been identified by Dr. J.
hority on Maryland and Vir-
everley and his wife Elizabeth
s, in part, "The owners of the
that they were the portraits of
everley', but did not know the
y descent from them. Inquiry
y establishes the fact that the
728 [illegible]d his wife, Elizabeth
t of [illegible] present owners."
and Braxton Families' p. 193,
llskin', the old Whiting home
nd Mrs. Peter Beverley. This
o individuals were actually in

pden Sydney, Va., an authority
Whiting, daughter of Francis
, and left it and most of her
ndes and the latter's daughter,
p. 105.)
that the two portraits passed
great-grandchildren, Dr. James

appear here and are of special
y is of the earliest American

. about 1668 Virginia d. there
about 1670 dau. Maj. Robert

Peyton, of "Rougham", County of York, England and of "Iselham", Gloucester Co.

1. Anne Beverley [3] b. about 1689 (See p. 9).
2. Elizabeth Beverley [3] b. 1-1-1691 (See p. 117).
3. Susanna Beverley [3] b. about 1692 (See p. 364).

CHAPTER II—A

Descendants of Col. Henry and Anne (Beverley) Whiting

(From p. 9) "On account of the destruction of the records of Gloucester County, Va.," says Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. XVIII, p. 386, "no complete account of the Whitings, during the colonial period, can be obtained. x x x the first who is known to have lived in Gloucester was 'Mr. Henry Whiting', who brought suit in the General Court in 1670 in the name of his wife Apphia, widow of Richard Bushrod, of York Co. In February 1671-2 he is mentioned in the records of York Co. as 'Dr. Henry Whiting' of Gloucester Co. In 1680 he was a Justice of the County and Major of Horse in the Militia; Burgess from Gloucester 1680-3-4; appointed Member of the Council 1691, and Treasurer of Virginia 7-5-1692-3." 'At Highgate' in Gloucester Co. is the tomb of Catherine, wife of Maj. John Washington, and daughter of Col. Henry Whiting."

In regard to the foregoing, the late Dr. William Henry Whiting Jr., of Hampden Sydney great-great-great-grandson of Henry Whiting and Anne Beverley—the best authority on the Whiting family this compiler has found—says: "There were three Henry Whitings in succession; Maj. Henry Whiting, who married 1st Widow Bushrod, and married 2nd Elizabeth . . . . ; Col. Henry Whiting, who married Anne Beverley and was son of Maj. Henry Whiting; and Henry Whiting, Gent. who married Joyce . . . . . ., and was son of Col. Henry Whiting and Anne Beverley. Thus people get these three Henry Whitings confused, as did the stone cutter who cut Mrs. Catherine Washington's tombstone. He put "and daughter of 'Maj.' Henry Whiting by Elizabeth his 2nd wife". My intention is to make it clear that Catherine Whiting Washington was 'daughter' of 'Maj.' Henry Whiting and was sister of 'Col.' Henry Whiting, who married Anne Beverley." Dr. Whiting continues; "The children of Maj. Henry Whiting and his two wives were, as far as I can find:

1. Col. Henry Whiting, who m. Anne Beverley, dau. Col. Peter & Elizabeth (Peyton) Beverley,
2. Francis Whiting, who m. Mary Perrin, dau. Thomas & Elizabeth Perrin.
3. Thomas Whiting, the elder, who m. Anne Kemp, dau. of Col. Matthew Kemp.
4. Elizabeth Whiting, who m. John Clayton, distinguished botanist,
5. Catherine Whiting, who m. (1712) John Washington, uncle of Gen. George Washington."

(From p. 9) "1" Anne Beverley [3] b. about 1689 m. Col. Henry Whiting of Gloucester Co. b. about 1668 d. about 1728, son of Maj. Henry Whiting, who m. 1st Apphia, widow of Richard Bushrod, and 2nd Elizabeth, neither of whose surnames is known, nor is it known which was the mother of Col. Henry Whiting. Col. & Mrs. Whiting lived, and probably all their

			CO	BK	PG	DATE	ACRES	
ARMISTEAD John, Mr.	On S side of Peanketanck R. beginning at a great pine standing on the W side of the mouth of Gwynns Ponds, in the woods SW to Queens Crk. along Queens Crk. side SE to mouth of Kings Crk. up same to the head thereof then NE to pine and Peanketanck R. side, up river to beginning. Land being due by patent to _____ Burton, Sept. 15, 1651, who assigned to Mr. Wm. Armestead 1658, now due Mr. John Armestead sonn & heire of William. Resurveyed by Robt. Beverley, Surveyor of Gloster County, 22nd July, 1670.		M.	7	2	1679 Sept. 25	500	Survey in 1670
4 Richard Baily	On S side of upper Pianketank at Hoccadys Crk. to beaver dams to the Going over or Snellings Path, adjoining Robt. Elliott, Tho: Gaunt, Wm. Elliott, Robt. Beverley & "Mr. Bailys old Divident... at the head of the Valley issuing in to Allins Crk." - along Pianketank R. to Hoccadays Crk. 600 acs. by purchase from Coll: Antho: Elliott 882 by former patent to Bailey, residue being 393 acs.	M.G.?	6	547		1674 Nov. 16	1875	1674 Survey
7 BEVERLEY Robert	PETSOE P. On path that goes from Wm. Hawwards house towards Mr. Forsiths house.	G.	6	242		1669 Oct. 27	116	1669
Robert (Petsworth Parish)	Upon the branches of Hoccadays Crk. & Chiescake Crk. adjoining "Robert Elliott youngest sonne of Lt. Coll: Anthony Elliott dece'd" near Noakes plantation where he now lives to land of Conquest Wyatt. HR: Richard Mounts, Matthew Jones, Samll Cox, Simon Stacey, Elias Robinson, Sara Howard, Wm. Allexander, Henry Herbert, Will. Allen, Jon. Gibson.	M.	6	438		1672 Oct. 10	500	1672
Robert	Upon S side of Pieanketanck R. "neare Noakes his Plantation" and adjoining Robt. Elliott, Conquest Wyatt, George Harper, to Hoccadays Crk. along Pianketank R. to Cheesecake Crk. 500 acs. by former pattent dated Oct. 11, 1672. 1000 acs. residue.	M.?	6	490		1673 Oct. 6	1500	1673

2116 acres total

Note: The genealogy states he lived in or near Jamestown, Mdx Co but all this land is in Gloucester Co. His oldest son was a baby in 1669

NAMES	DESCRIPTION	CO.	BK.	Pg.	DATE	ACRES
BEVERLEY (Continued) Robert	HR: Jon Ward, Robert Clarke, Anne Lister, Jon Arthur, Tho. Harwood, Geo. Grand, Tho. Lewis, Antho. Beale, Robert Molton, Phill: Surgeon, Jon Rivers, Wm. Finnis, Ann Barr, Ann Herford, Robert Peters, Rich. Long, Tho. Mayor, Wm. Roberts, Geo. Diamond, Peter Russ.					
Robert	On S side of Garden Crk. Former grant to Edw. Lucas 1655, deserted and granted Charles Hill, never seated, since granted Beverley.	M.	6	493	1673 Nov. 6	150
Robert	Between Garden Crk. and Eastermost R. at the head of the dammes. Granted Jon. Hampton 1655, deserted, then to Charles Hill 1658, then to Major Tho. Colie, not seated. HR: Thomas Bramley, John Land, John Poland.	M.	6	494	1673 Nov. 6	150
Robert	On E side of Poropotank adjoining Oliver Greene, to Poplar Spring, to land of John Pate and William Ginsey. 700 Acs. granted Michaell Grafton 1667 and 200 acs. granted to Grafton and then to John Pate then to John Oakham and by them deserted. HR: Thomas Martin, Katherine Power, Joseph Poore, Matthew Tubb.	G.	6	494	1673 Oct. 24	920
Robert, Capt.	WARE P. Lying betwixt and on every point adjoining lands of Mr. William Elliot, Junr, and of Tho: Elliot his brother and lands of Mr. Marke Warkeman Dec'd, Mr. Wm. Marloe formerly pattented by Tho: Collins, "the Lands and lines of the Cheiscake Indians & the Land of Mr. Richd. Bailey and by him purchased of Lt. Coll. Anthony Elliot Dece'd by Land of Mr. Wm. Elliot and Geo Wolley to middle of Warners Meadow...to...the pathside that goes to Hoccadyes Crk. formerly called Snellings path"...to a branch of Wadding Crk. that runs up toward Mr. Tho: Elliots Quarter. 500 acs. purchased of Mr. Wm. Elliott, Junr., deed Sept. 14, 1672, residue 198.	G.?	M.?	6-558	1675 June 15	698
Robert	Betwixt land of Major David Cant & Thomas Dawkins. Formerly granted Robert Moore & Bartholomew Ramsey 1675.	G.	6	666	1678 Nov. 20	300
Robert Jr.	"Son of Maj^r Robert Beverley dec'd". On the Eastermost side of Poropotank Crk. adjoining Maj^r Robert Beverley, William Ginsey, Mr. John Pate, Land formerly granted to Michael Crafton & deserted, then to John Pate, to John Oakham 1661, to Robert Beverley 1673 but not seated. HR: Jno. Drake, Danl Boss, 1 negro.	G.	8	234	1692 April 29	200
ours Peter ✓ (now Mathews Co.)	KINGSTONE P. Adjoining Sands Knowles and beginning "by a path that leads to the head of Eastermost R." Formerly granted unto Mr. Sands Knowles, 1682 and deserted. HR: Thomas Cary, Hester Walker, John Layne?, Thomas Whitnall, Thomas Furman.	M.	9	438	1702 April 25	230

2218 acres + 2116 over
4334 acres in a
Major Robert B. Beverley Jr.

100 RECORDS OF COLONIAL GLOUCESTER WHICH INCLUDES MATHEWS COUNTY

p.47: DEED - HARRY BEVERLEY TO JAMES REYNOLDS - 1699/1700
Harry Beverly of Middlesex County sold to James Reynolds of Gloucester County 1070 acres in Essex County. 9th January 1699.
Harry Beverley
Elizabeth Beverley

Essex County Deeds, Wills, 1702-04, XI:

p.242: ASSIGNMENT - LAWRENCE SMITH TO CHARLES SMITH - 1700
I Lawrence Smith of the County of Gloster...do hereby assign and make over unto my son Charles Smith...forever one moiety being 3150 acres of a Patent to Robert Taliaferro and Lawrence Smith for 6300 acres granted 26th March 1666. 16th June 1700.
Law: Smith
Witnesses:
wit. only [Peter Beverley
Tho: Whiting

e, Ala.
, Mass.
hampton.
cher. No

93 "Sens
318 Eliza
unatus &
lived in

Three bulls' heads
argent a chevron
sable, on a chief of
the second
3 bulls heads
cabossed of
the first
used by great-
grandson Robt Beverley
(the arms shown are
ermine, not
argent)

4-22-1888
He was
political

d. there
s Station,
& Jane

ville, Ky.
eensburg,
Kempe

3-1926.
m. Nellie

le, Ky.
o., Ky.
Franklin.

Mr. Beverley. Trin. Coll.

Book Plate used by Robert Beverley[1] when he was a student at Trinity College Cambridge University, England in 1756. Showing Coat of Arms used by the Beverley family in Virginia.

Maj. Robert Beverley used 3 red roses seeded and barbed in a field ermine with a unicorn for a crest

and Harry, were very prominent in the colony and they and their many descendants are dealt with later in this book.

Major Beverley having lost so good a wife doubtless felt the necessity of replacing her as soon as possible. However that may have been ten months after her death he married Mrs. Catherine Hone on the 28th of March, 1679.

Major Robert and Catherine Beverley had issue William, John, Thomas, Christopher and Catherine. The last of these married Hon. John Robinson, member of Council and Speaker of the House of Burgesses.

Origin of Beverley Family in England

The exact place, date of birth and ancestry of Robert Beverley, the Immigrant, have never been definitely determined although there is considerable evidence thereabout. There is no doubt that he came from Yorkshire, England, because such is the entry in the Parish Register made at the time of his death, but just where in Yorkshire is uncertain, probably from the town of Beverley or Hull or Selby.

The surname Beverley doubtless was taken originally by someone who had lived in the town of Beverley as surnames were acquired in that way. For instance, John of Beverley became John Beverley so the name is very frequent in Yorkshire.

The following additional facts may be mentioned as indicating possible origin.

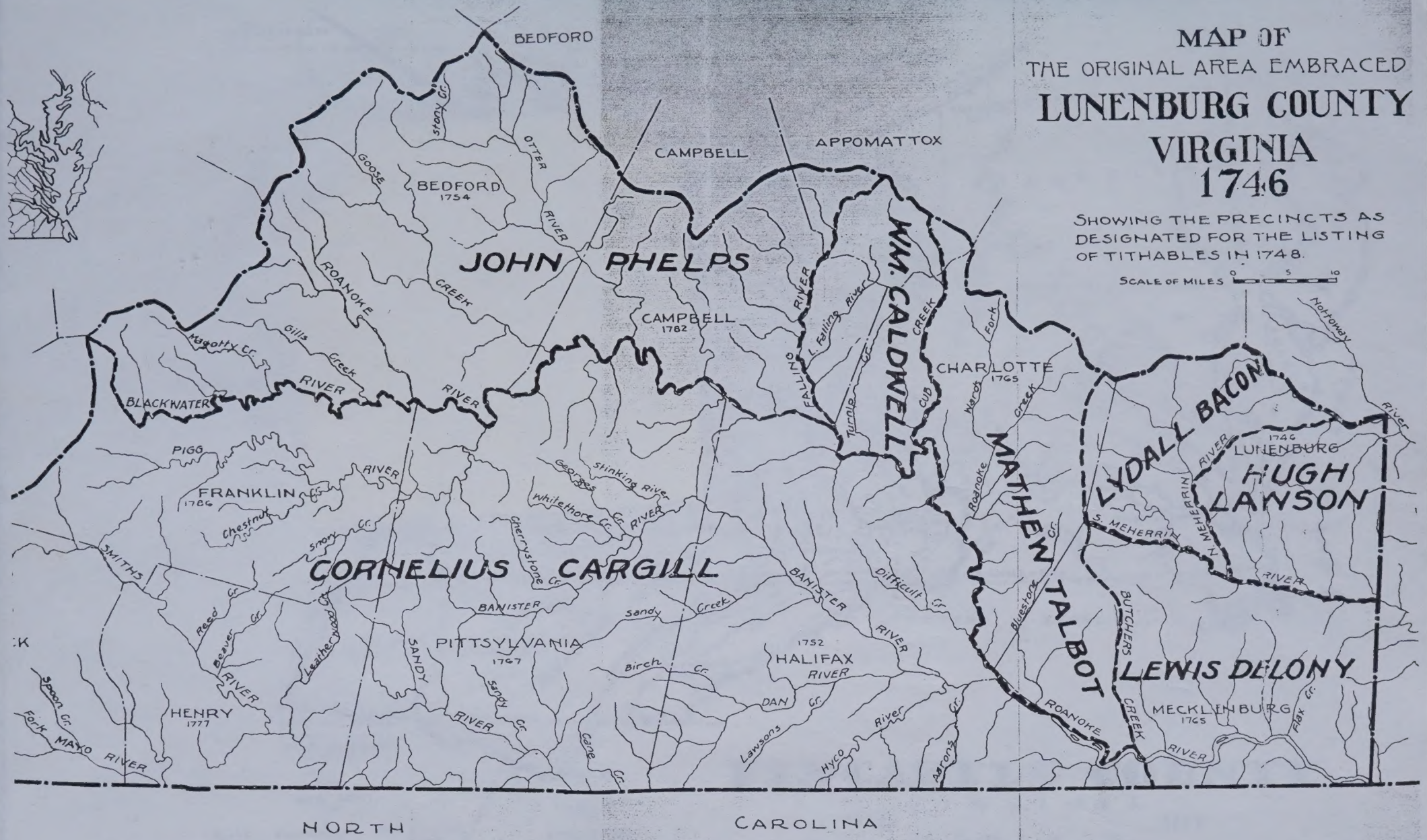
In 1597 Robert Beverley of the Parish of Fiskerton in the County of Nottingham, Gent. married Frances, daughter of Henry Fairfax of Bilboro, County of York, and in 1598 Henry Fairfax named his son-in-law Robert Beverley trustee under his Will. In 1650 William Beverley the grandson of Robert Beverley, the Immigrant, went to England with his wife and his son and daughter and Mrs. Beverley's nephew, Robert Munford and William Henry Fairfax, son of Col. William Fairfax of Belvoir of the Lord Fairfax family in Virginia. The brief diary kept by William Beverley on this trip shows that they visited the Fairfax home "Toulson" in Yorkshire and that they later went to the city of Hull where they met a cousin, Mrs. Pheobe Beverley, and received a letter from another cousin, a William Beverley, then living in Norwich.

William Beverley (who made the trip to England as aforesaid) was named by Lord Fairfax as one of his commissioners in Virginia in the great Northern Neck land controversy and the association of the families appears to have been very close, leading to the surmise that Major Robert Beverley may have been descended from the Robert Beverley who married Frances Fairfax.

There were at least two Peter Beverleys living in Yorkshire in about 1640, one in Hull and one at Rillington, and either of them might have been the father of the Immigrant, who named his first son Peter. It was customary then to name the first son for the father or grandfather.

Perhaps the most probable line may be through Peter Beverley of the city of Hull, a man of humble origin who married Susannah Hollis in 1634. He was elected a Free Burgess of St. Mary's Parish in the Borough of Hull. He appears to have had a son, Robert Beverley, who was baptized

check in case
Michael Dunn in case
he was mentioned him
before

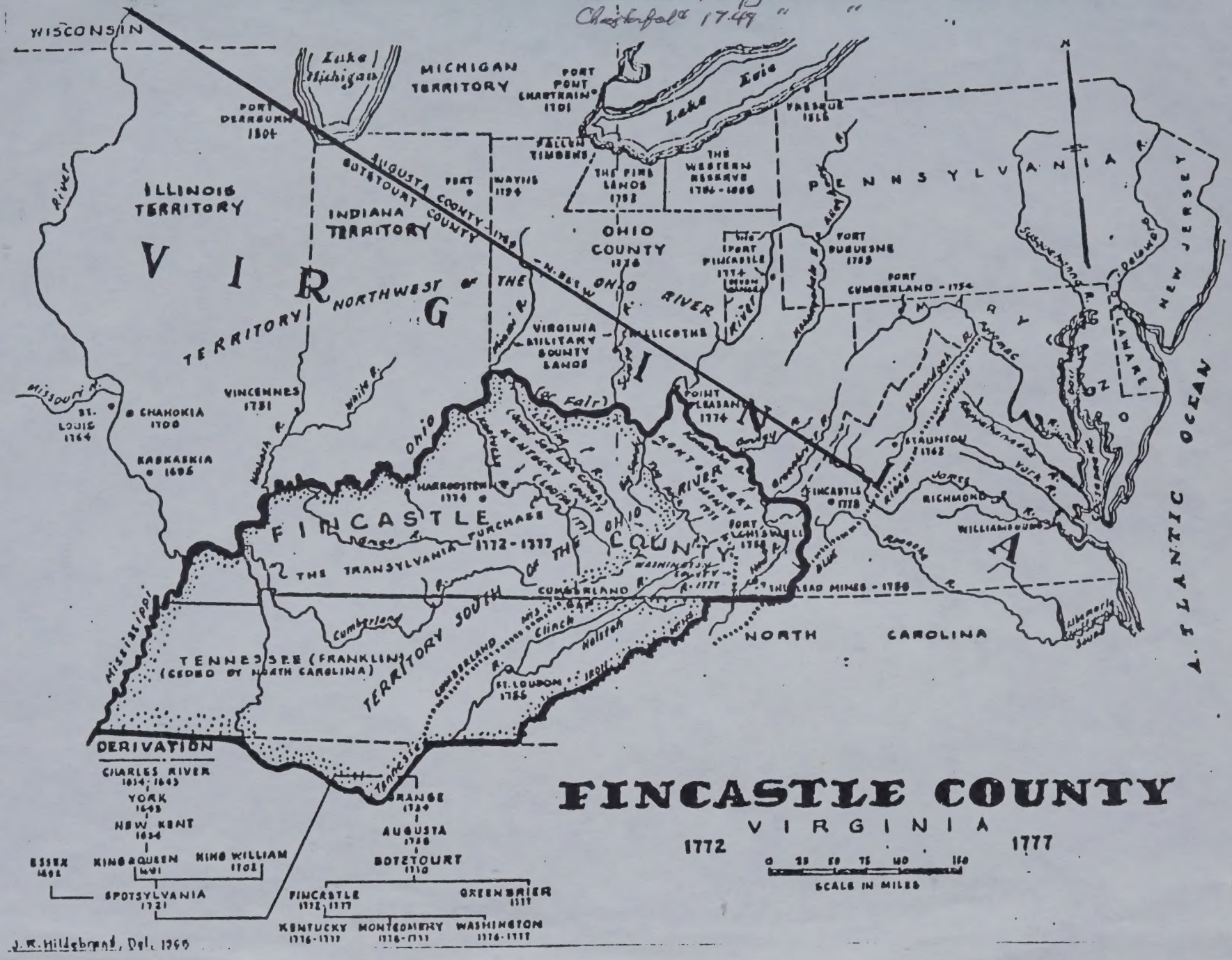

MAP OF
THE ORIGINAL AREA EMBRACED
LUNENBURG COUNTY
VIRGINIA
1746
SHOWING THE PRECINCTS AS DESIGNATED FOR THE LISTING OF TITHABLES IN 1748.
SCALE OF MILES 0 5 10
BEDFORD
CAMPBELL
APPOMATTOX
BEDFORD 1754
JOHN PHELPS
CAMPBELL 1782
WM. CALDWELL
CHARLOTTE 1765
MATHEW TALBOT
LYDALL BACON
LUNENBURG 1746
HUGH LAWSON
LEWIS DELONY
MECKLENBURG 1765
FRANKLIN 1786
CORNELIUS CARGILL
PITTSYLVANIA 1767
HALIFAX 1752
HENRY 1777
NORTH CAROLINA
BLACKWATER RIVER
ROANOKE RIVER
GOOSE CREEK
OTTER RIVER
Stony Cr.
Magotty Cr.
Gills Creek
PIGG RIVER
Chestnut Cr.
Snow Cr.
SMITHS RIVER
Reed Cr.
Beaver Cr.
Leatherwood Cr.
Spoon Cr.
Fork MAYO RIVER
SANDY RIVER
Sandy Cr.
Cherrystone Cr.
Whitethorn Cr.
Georges Cr.
Stinking River
BANISTER RIVER
Sandy Creek
Birch Cr.
Cane Cr.
DAN RIVER
Lawsons Cr.
Hyco River
Aarons Cr.
Difficult Cr.
Bluestone Cr.
Roanoke Creek
Wards Fork
CUB CREEK
Turnip Cr.
L. Falling River
FALLING RIVER
Nottoway River
S. MEHERRIN RIVER
N. MEHERRIN RIVER
BUTCHERS CREEK
Flax Cr.

Wythe Co. 1789 from
Montgomery (& Grayson)
Pulaski Co. 1839 from
Montgomery & Wythe

Grayson from Wythe & Patrick 1792-3
Carroll 1842 from Grayson &
Pt

Charlotte 1765 from Lunenburg

Bedford 1753 from Albemarle & Lunenburg
Prince Edward 1753/4 from Amelia
Buckingham 1758 from Goochland & Louisa
Cumberland 1748/9 from Goochland
Goochland 1727 from Henrico
Chesterfield 1749 " "



GRIFFITH Northampton Co VA Titheables 1720-1787 John B Rell
R527.3755 B 433

5 William Griffith (with Wm. Warren)
p 6 (2) Thomas Griffith (Lower Drisink - by Wm Waters - 1728)
on ea side - Wm Freshwater / Geo Tomson

p 13 William Griffith (with Wm Warren Sr) 1721 - by Thos. Harmanson
"wh ok no Hollary Stringer tooke ye last year"

p 17 Bottom p 1 is written "Captain Ralph Pigot's list of 1721 p2
Thomas Griffith 1 at Margaret Baker 1 Luke Griffith

(1722?) p 28-29 Capt Willet on bayside & from home after Wil. on the
seaside & incl all the lower end of Magata Bay
p 2 col 1 - Thomas Griffith 2 + Jos Dod
p 2 col 2 John Groves 2 + Wm. Griffith (same neighbors as before)
p 2 (July 1722 incl Thomas Griffing

p 41 Capt Willet 1723 (1)
John Clay 3 - Luke Griffith, Ginney negro
Benjamin Griffith 1 - Freshwater
(2) Thomas Griffith 1
47 10 June 1723 incl Thomas Griffing (Jones Force list)

p 57 John Robins Aug 1724 (Masters of Families - (p 1)
Thomas Griffith 1, next to John Groves 2 William Griffith, Freshwater
(bay above 10 & under 10 & Jeremiah Griffith 2 & Scarlett Mills with Eden Mills)
p 3 Thomas Tennant 2 with Benjamin Griffith
p 67 - taken by Watts & Robins July 1729 (Willet group)
incl Thomas Griffin 1 & 1 bay
Ann Griffin widow - 2
p 75 John Knight 2, Benjamin Griffith
Ellen Tomson 1, Luke Griffith
p 81 - (p2) Capt Ralph Pigot - lower prisoner 1725
Jerom Griffith with Mills family

this fr

Is there a later volume telling where "Jonas Griffin"
went after (Lancaster Co?) SC?

~~Get Vol I Campbell Co Deeds~~ got - 1782 on!

Campbell Co VA

VA gen?

Got 1794 will Edward Davison,

Looks as though various Vests were in Amelia Co in 1750's — but John who m Ann "Bakes" was not ancestor of them all.

note: the Chesterfield James (not own wife Diner who d 1795 in Chesterfield Co — had lawsuit against Joseph Fore in Pr Edward Co - expected to recover. Children apprenticed.

Davisons who d in Pr Edw Co = John 1754 w Joshua 1771 i + Richd 1775 i)

The James below may have been older, maybe one Vollentine also

brothers?

Vollentine Vest = 1751 i Amelia Co
John " = 1765 i Chesterfield. had sons Valentine + others,

look for Amelia Co. Inv — of a married man? What was in inv?

A James Vest + Richard Puckett witness to + helped prove will of Stephen Watkins, Sr proved on 24 Apr 1755 in Amelia Co. Court

This James must have been over 21, thus b. bef. 1734 If so, he probably was ~~[illegible]~~ older than John

LDS ancestral chart says John Vest b ca 1748 Powhatan Co VA d after 1818 Bedford Co VA

1770 Campbell Co VA

Agnes Davidson

(Frances youngers?)

Do you suppose Frances Davison + Agnes Davidson were sisters? m

This is also Campbell Co - is she the (Agnes)

2.2 → the widow Agness Vest in WA Co VA 1820 Census? No.

~~(they were the parents of Littleberry)~~

Census 1820 WA Co.

later note - the Agness Vest in 1820 was a rather young widow (under 26 to 45) with young ch. ind a little boy & girl under 10

actually Campbell Co was formed 1781-2 from Bedford

VEST

~~John Vest~~ Jean Vest & wit will of David Mosby Dawson
this Father Jewel
20 Sep 1780

George Vest & Jane Sr also signed
Wm Harris & Jean Vest Jr Sureties
~~[illegible]~~ for David's father Edwin
probably Jane Jr came clearly meant
to ~~his~~ Fanny &
their son

20 Sep. 1780
21
(1759 this
born before)

Edward Vest (oldest son named for
grandfather?) born 1783

76
59
17 or edwin 1776

Cumberland CoVA order & deeds

— check out
Mary Webb
Abraham Jones
John Ritchen
(John LeMaster?)
Sons-in-~~dam~~ of
Edward Davidson

(Neighbor Richard Thurman?)

Look for

Arden
Philpot
Boyd

157, 198, 221, 225
246

Vernon
50, 56A-B
138, 195, 236B

Richard Rice (Mabelle)
illeg son dam by Ann Mabelle)

TAG 22 Sept
27-9, 158
60.91 Rice Brown

Mosby NEHGE 79-372-8 + 359-64

Allen Co. Library

PERSI

Vol 16

Vest, Allen 1837-1912 Johnson & IN 1NNN — #18 Feb 1984 (Nostalgic News)

L- " Geo. Green (Sen) Wayne to MO / now (MO Historical Review) (b. 1830 MO MO HR 65 1 Oct 1970

" 23 3 Apr 1971

bio 37

" Fam. P Co. AR ARAQ Hist Assn Quarterly 17 2 Jan 1972

Clayton, Valentine Rathbone - L Clayton Baker Fam (1L) Shawnee SW 8-2- Feb 1992

"The Shawnee" periodical

Avenue, Roger (with Conn) 1883 NEHGR (87) ?? pp 65-6? 1 Jan 1933

Cogswell Fam A CAOR 18-1- Mar 1981 Orange Co Cal GSQ

59, 124, 185-8 ~~248~~

~~33, 210, 313~~ 332-4 ~~384~~, 395

Eda will Eng 1615/4 NEHGR (25) 2 Apr 1871

~~" - Emerson (didn't copy) " 39 4 Oct 1885~~

" Wm (Rev) death NH 1850, (23) - 2 - Apr 1869

(4) - 3 - July 1820

Dial Fam. Tree VA OH ILEC (Crossroads Trans - IL) Vol 3 - 1 - Win 1982

Dunn Bible 1799+ Bible Ky Kingsley Ky KK 13-2 Spr 1997

Dyal, John Bible 1797-1840 Ky KK 12-1- Win 1995

they are no longer to be found.

To say nothing of the infamous "trail of tears," when greedy whites finally stole their land, with an American troops on horseback in 1838 forcing them to walk on foot to barren land in Oklahoma during inclement weather. Many hundreds died on the way. But, leaving that aside, it is time to take up a new topic.

We do not know as much as we would like about the life of Rhode (Hatton) Pearis's father, William Hatton, as we would like to.* Perhaps an addendum can be contrived later, for there is not room in this book to do more than skim over his career. He was an extremely bright [illegible] who, like Richard Pearis, [illegible] Cherokees being in some [illegible] He would [illegible]

And now, thanks to Tennessee Valley Authority dams dams completed ~~in the [illegible]~~ about a half-century ago, our ancestral home have been inundated. Don't try to go to Clota or Tegeo.

2004
1950
5*

Henry Co formed 1776 from Dunn

Pittsylvania Co. Michael Dunn 1777 (age 39)

signed oath of allegiance Henry Co.

Can he be found earlier in Pittsylvania

Pittsylvania? (from Halifax 1767

from Lunenburg 1752)

(Chatham nearer than in NC at the time)

1780 Michael Dunn 120 A nbr of Snow Co. adj

Richard Vernon.

who he?

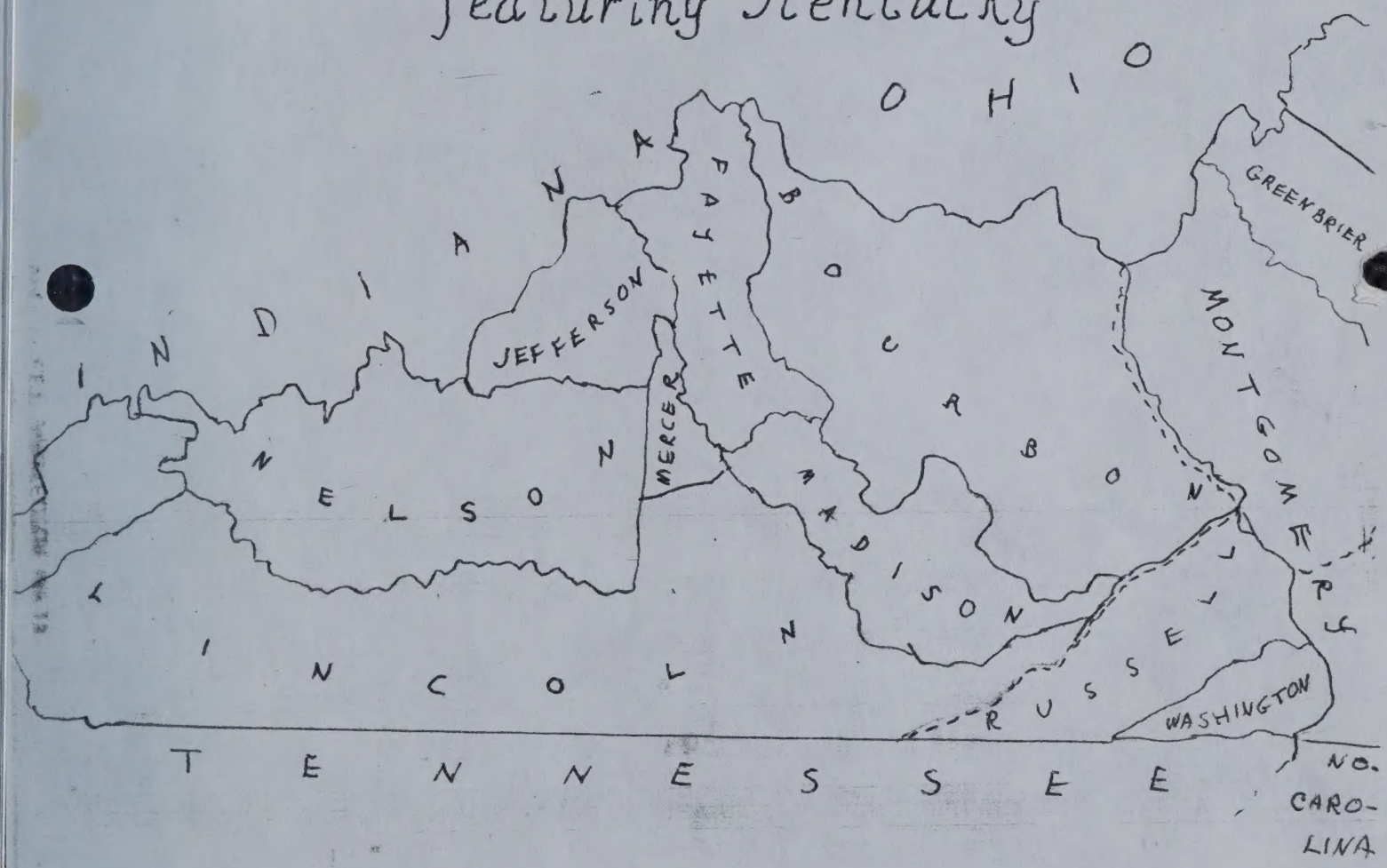
Squatters earlier, as/in mass

peaceable tribesmen from ~~[illegible]~~ being

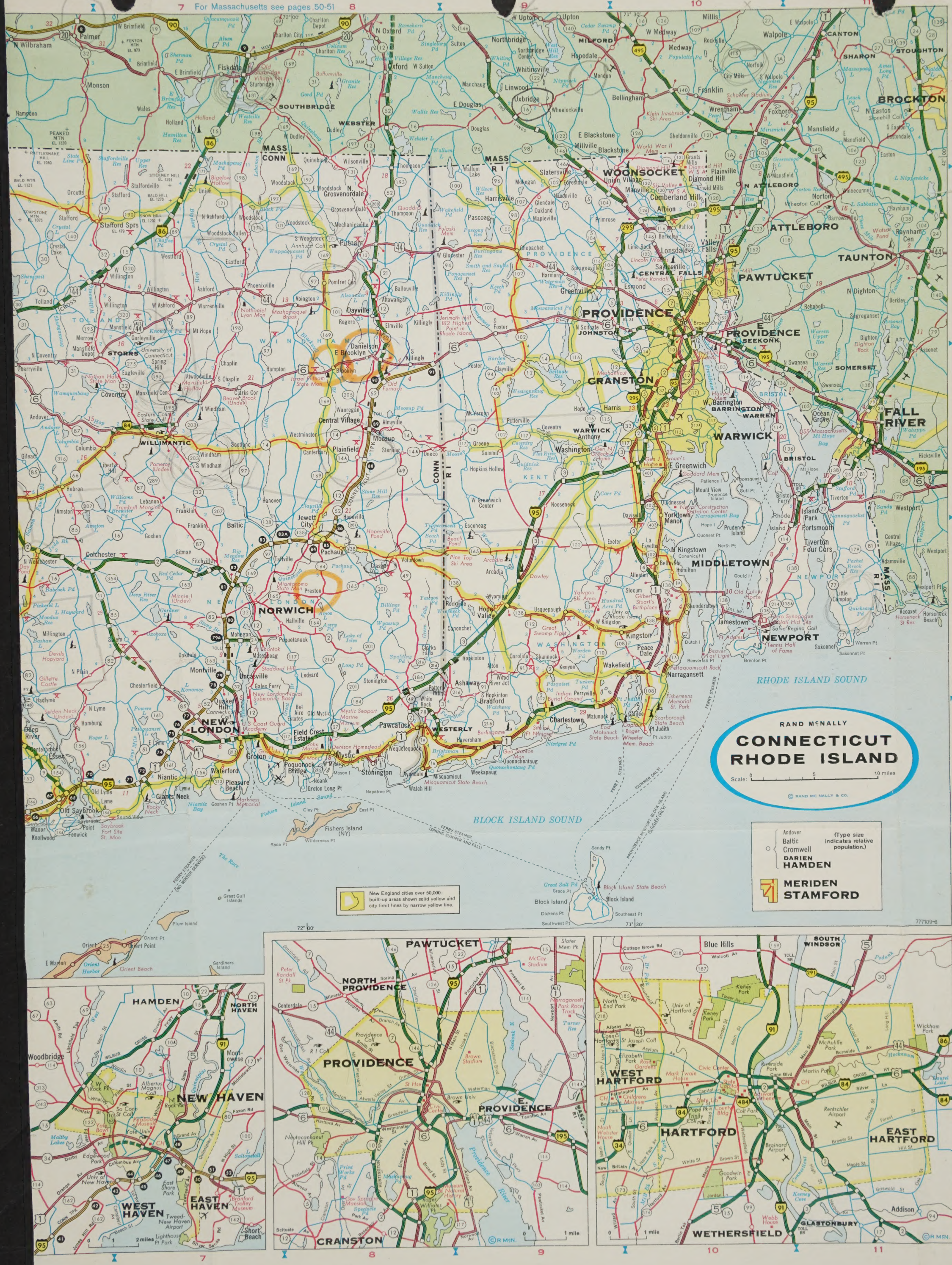
Map of Virginia in 1787

PENNSYLVANIA
MAP OF THE
WARREN
ELK
CLEARFIELD
CLINTON
CENTRE
BEDFORD
FULTON
HUNTINGDON
MIFFLIN
JUNIATA
PERRY
CUMBERLAND
FRANKLIN
YORK
ADAMS
LANCASTER
LEBANON
DAUPHIN
CHESTER
BERKS
LEHIGH
NORTHAMPTON
MONROE
PIKE
WAYNE
SUSQUEHANNA
BRADFORD
TIOGA
POTTER
MCKEAN
CAMERON
CLARION
JEFFERSON
INDIANA
WESTMORELAND
FAYETTE
SOMERSET
BLAIR
CAMBRIA
CLEARFIELD
CLINTON
LYCOMING
UNION
SNYDER

Map of Virginia, 1787
featuring Kentucky



For Massachusetts see pages 50-51



RAND McNALLY
FLORIDA
(Type size indicates relative population.)
Citra
Brent
Lellman
KEY WEST
ORLANDO
MIAMI
COCOA
Scale: 0 5 10 20 miles
© RAND MC NALLY & CO.
ATLANTIC
ST AUGUSTINE
DAYTONA BEACH
ORMOND BEACH
HOLLY HILL
JACKSONVILLE BEACH
STOUGHTON
ROCKTON
Palmer
Monson
Stafford Springs
WETHERSFIELD
HARTFORD
WEST HARTFORD
EAST HARTFORD
GLASTONBURY
SOUTH WINDSOR
PROVIDENCE
E. PROVIDENCE
NORTH PROVIDENCE
CRANSTON
PAWTUCKET
NORTH HAVEN
MERIDEN
STAMFORD
HAMDEN
DARIEN
Hadlyme
Bailey
Cromwell
(Type size indicates relative population.)
New England cities over 50,000:
Built-up areas shown solid yellow and city limit lines by narrow yellow line.
Block Island
Block Island State Beach
Great Salt Pd
Sandy Pt
Southwest Pt
Southeast Pt
Dickens Pt
Wildernesss Pt
Race Pt
The Race
Great Gull Islands
Fishers Island
72° 00'
71° 30'

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"Need pers Jabez Chabb fr of Charles L Chabb
b ca 1825 Norway Me d 7 Oct 1854 @ 29y Greenland Mt m 3 Oct 1844
Boxford by dec Peabody dr of Benjamin + Mary (Bancroft) Peabody

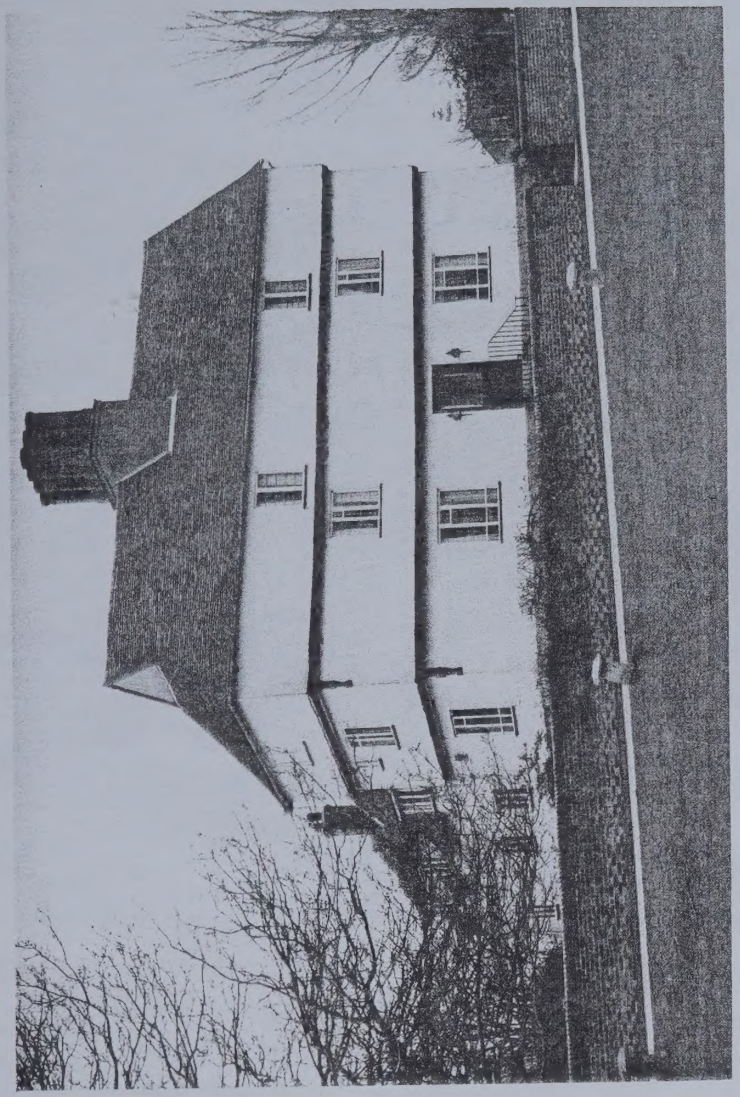
Clay for Isem C. Pleas Box 1/F9 23 224 F 443 W3 F58
John Cotmin 1 171 129 (1996)
Clay for Isem C. Pleas Box 1/F9 24 224 Mrs Mrs Hood Fischer

Ky 29 - John Dunn Fayette Co Will 1818
30 James Hopkinswell Nancy Dunn dec 1817 (84) Hardy Co 1820's
94 Boyle Co. 1840s (102) Garrard Co. Augustine Jennings - Anthy Dunn 28 May 1800
109 Boyle Lincoln Co. Nathan Douglass - Nellie Dunn 31 May 1796 - Second Capitalist, etc
124 John Maxwell - Sarah Dunn 4 Feb 1802 (p 86 bk) Mason Co (125 John Barclay - Melinda Burks 22 Dec 1803 - 1896)
139 William Alexander - Martha L Dunn 18 Jan 1814 pg 220
140 John H Dunn - Patsey Sorter 4 Oct 1818 pg 220
144 Peter Dunn - Mary Beckenow 15 Sep 1810 p 256
100 Edward Vest - Mary Ketchen Ketchen 23 Apr 1798 Garrard Co. Lowenstein Ct Mrs Burks
Tetar not listed

DUNN

Kentucky

VEST



HOUCHINS, FEERING

For two leases of Houchins, see wills of William Wytham, 1592 (no. 815), and of Nicholas Wall, 1588 (no. 689), his 'predecessor' there, whose widow Mary he married. Wall was also lessee of Great Clacton Hall under Lady Darcy (widow of John Lord Darcy of St. Osyth's Priory). Nicholas Wall's New Year gift of gold coins to her was a contemporary seasonal courtesy, and his costly provision for as many as sixty sermons in local churches by the 'appointment' of three well-known Puritan preachers clearly indicates their influence.

Essex Wills

The Archdeaconry Courts 1591 - 1597

abstracted and edited by

F. G. EMMISON

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GLOSSARY

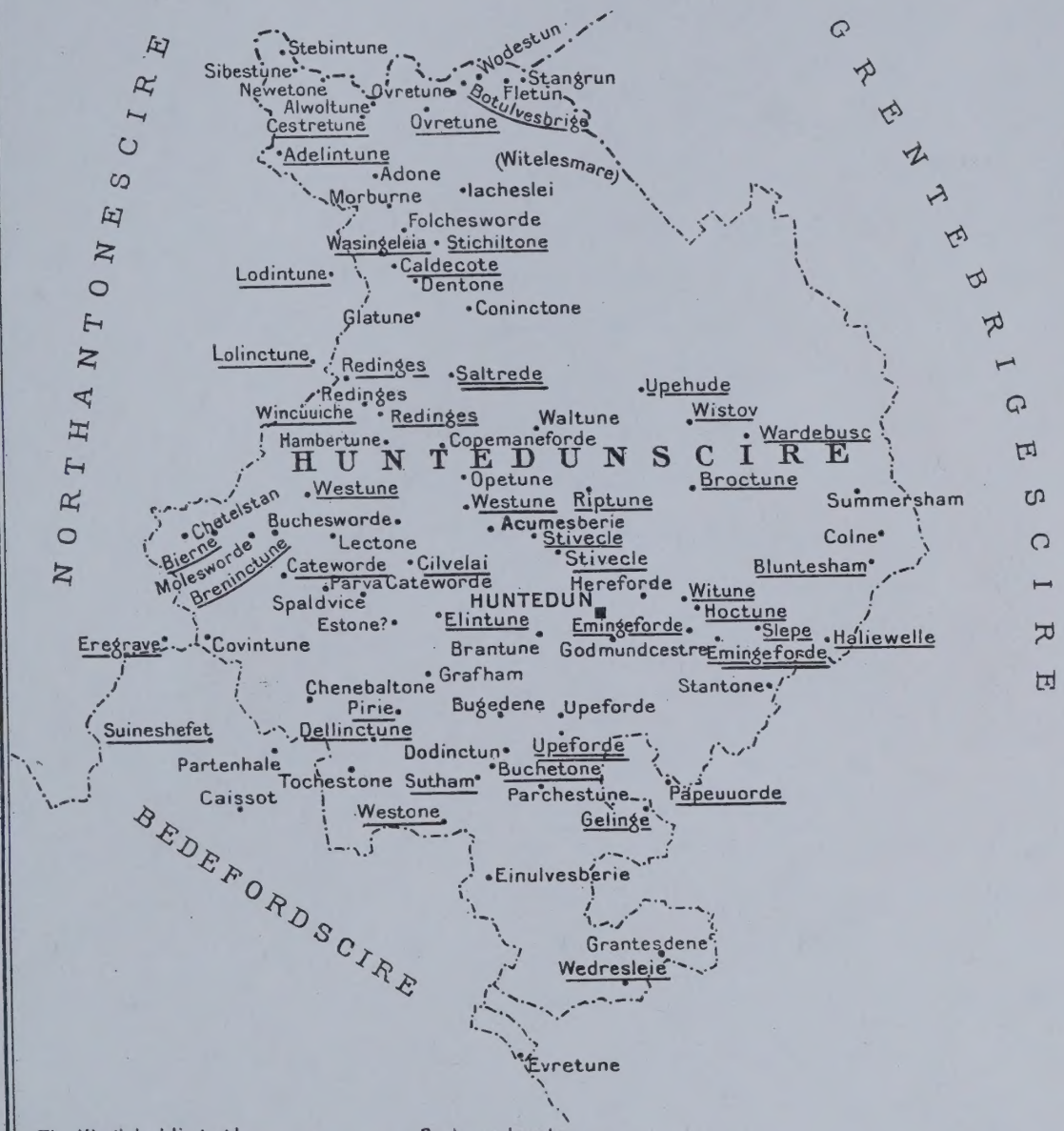
Previously nearly all the rare, archaic and dialect words have been briefly defined in the text, or, if obscure, '[meaning?]' may have been used.
At the request of several readers and as envisaged in the *Preface* to Volume 5, it has been decided to add a general *Glossary* of obsolete (or nearly obsolete) words which occur fairly commonly in Elizabethan Essex Wills but which may need explanation. Accordingly, the usual entry 'words, rare' in the *Index of Subjects* is now much restricted.
In editing *Essex Wills*, it is, however, felt that a disproportionate amount of time should not be spent examining the *Oxford English Dictionary* and other appropriate dictionaries[1]. Excluded from the *Glossary* are:
(i) the large number of terms for clothes and cloth[2];
(ii) words for the various types of coastal craft, the exact meanings of all of which are not wholly clear[3].
Difficulty also arises in interpreting the words for some craftsmen's tools, especially those with initial letter 's'. Definitions being very brief and without elaboration are intended to be helpful but do not attempt more.

andirons: pair of fire-irons supporting logs
aglet: metal tag of a lace
a(u)mbry: store cupboard, especially for food
bargain: deed of sale
bastard (loom): not of the usual width?
bearing sheet: christening robe
bolling: pollarded tree
bo(u)lting: for sifting flour
brended/brindled: streaked or spotted
buck: wash/part of a plough or cart
bullimong: mixed grain; *see* meslin
bushel: vessel for measuring corn (as well as measure)
buttress: farrier's tool for paring horse's hoof
byndes: decorative hem bindings?
ceiled: panelled
chafer: vessel for heating liquids
cheese board: stand for maturing
cheese-bread/-braid: press
cheese-lathe: stand for drying
cheese-mote/-vat: moulding vessel
cobirons: fire-irons supporting spit
co(o)mb: dry measure, usually 4 bushels
coop: wicker basket
counter (table): either counting, writing or side
cowl: tub or cask
crone: old ewe
crosscloth: headcloth
Dansk: made of spruce imported from Denmark
dormans: fixed ends of a joined table
ear: to plough
edder/ether: osier, light flexible rod
etch: stubble or after-crop
farm/ferm: (usually) lease
fat: vat
fellow: servant (usually of same master)
forcer/fosser: coffer or chest
gardener: guardian
garled: speckled

1 Halliwell's *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words*, (1889);
Wright's *Dialect Dictionary*, (edn. 1970);
Journal of the Tool and Trades Historical Society;
brief glossaries issued by several local societies;
E.Gepp, *An Essex Dialect Dictionary* (edn. 1923).
The long introduction to F.W.Steer's *Farm and Cottage Inventories of Mid-Essex, 1635-1749* (E.R.O. Pubn. no.8, 1950) is helpful.
2 The standard work is C.W. & P.Cunnington, *Handbook of English Costume in the Sixteenth Century (1954)*.
3 Explanations were attempted in F.G.Emmison, *Elizabethan Life: Home, Work and Land*, (1976), p.60.

garnish: set of 12 pewter platters, etc.
gascoyne (hose): wide, breechlike
genner/gimmal/gym(m)el: double ring
gossip: godparent
grimbled: spotted?
haier/heyre: coarse cloth of horse hair
hallhouse: hall (in house)
halling: painted cloths for hall walls
harness: armour
hatchel/hetchel: for combing flax or hemp
headborough: usually petty/parish constable
hoggerel: young sheep
hoppet: yard or paddock
hostilments: household goods of little value
howed: lamed or hamstrung, rather than hued (see special note, *Essex Wills*, vol. 4 p. xvii)
jag: small cartload or packload
joined: furniture (superior) made by joiner
keeler: shallow vessel
kettle: pot or cauldron for boiling liquids, usually with handles, rarely closed
kiddle/keddle: interlaced stakes for catching fish at low tide
kilderkin: cask for liquids (approx. 16 gallons)
kiltering: equipment
kimnel: wooden tub for brewing, salting, etc.
latten: usually brass (copper and zinc alloy)
lead: brewing or cooking vessel made of or lined with lead
mansion house: dwelling house
manured: cultivated
maul: hammer or mallet
maund: wicker basket
meslin: mixed grain, wheat and rye sown together; *see* bullimong
moulding (board): for shaping bread
nut: drinking cup
painted *see* stained
pantoffles: overshoes or slippers
ped: wicker carrier
peel: baker's long shovel
petticoat: small coat for men (as well as modern sense)
pightle: small close or croft
pillowbere: pillowcase
pinsons: pincers
porringer/pottinger: bowl for porridge or soup
posnet: three-legged small metal pot for boiling, with handle
powdering: for salting or pickling
quarter: (at or near Good Easter and Great Waltham), virgate (approx. 30 acres); *see*
ronded: runted, small or old (ox or cow)?
r(o)yal *see* spur
safeguard: skirt over kirtle for protection
saucer/salser: dish or deep plate to hold sauce or salt
scooles: scales
scruses: screws or presses?
seam: horseload or quarter of corn
selander: surrender
sheat/shoat/shott: young pig
shepen: cattle shed
shift: to divide
ship chest: chest normally used on board ship
shop: usually workshop
shot: furlong (in open-field)
skillet: metal cooking vessel, usually with three feet and long handle
skip: basket
sleys: frame holding reeds in a loom
sollar/soller: upper chamber or loft
spur r(o)yal: gold coin worth 15s.
stained/painted (cloth): ornamented with pictures, etc. for wall-hanging or keeping out draughts, especially in hall
stithy/steethe: anvil
stover: cattle food for winter
tainters/tenters: frame on which cloth stretched
theave: ewe, usually of 1st or 2nd year
thill (horse): cart shaft
thirds: widow's right of third of husband's real estate
town: (usually) village
trammel: instrument to hang pot over fire
transom(e): bolster
tun: tub or barrel
twybil: kind of axe
valence: drapery hanging from canopy or tester of bed
vantage: profit
venetians: kind of breeches
verjuice: juice of crab-apple for cooking
waistcoat: under-doublet (as well as for female use)
ware/weir *see* kiddle
way/wey: measure of cheese (256 or 312 lb)
whittage/whitemeat: dairy produce
wholve: drain under a path
wimble: gimlet
wrought: embroidered
yardland: *see* quarter
ye(i)lding/yealing (vat): for fermenting malt
yetting/yotting (tub): for brewing?

DOMESDAY MAP
OF
HUNTINGDONSHIRE



The King's holdings thus..... Godmundcestre
The Abbot of Ramsey's holdings thus... Adelintune
Eustace the Sheriff's " " ..... Papeuuorde

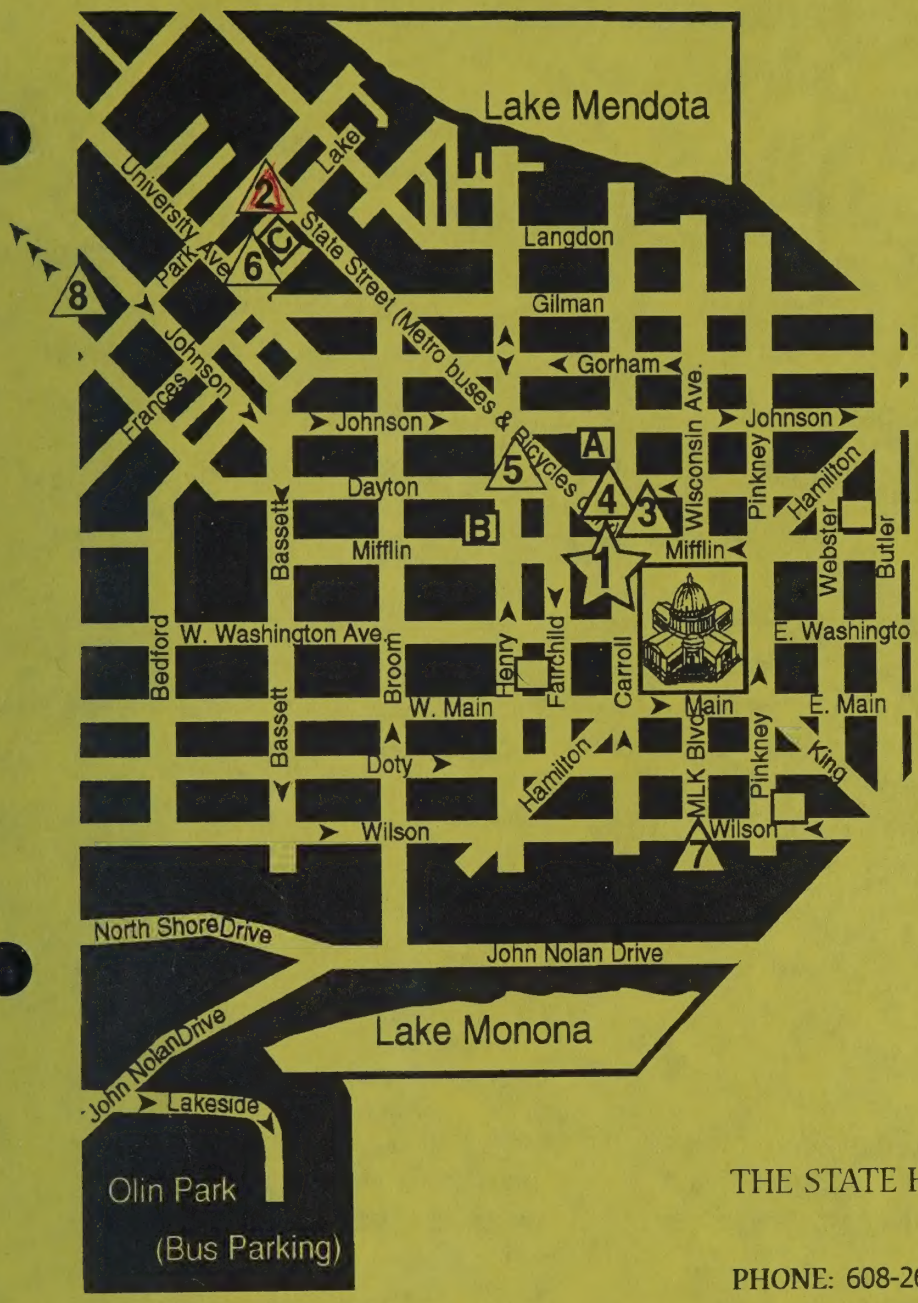
SIFTON, PRAED & CO. LTD. ST. JAMES'S ST. LONDON S.W.

DOMESDAY SURVEY

THE Domesday description of Huntingdonshire is distinguished by an unusual feature which gives it a peculiar interest to the student of law and administration in the eleventh century. The survey of the county, manor by manor, is followed by a folio recording the matters in dispute which had been brought to the notice of the king's commissioners during the course of the inquiry. The presence of this material brings out the important fact that in addition to the main purpose of the Domesday Inquest—the ascertainment of the way in which assessment to the Danegeld was distributed over each county—it fulfilled some of the functions of a judicial visitation. These functions were, indeed, closely connected. The responsibility for the payment of the 'geld' due from a particular piece of land could not be fixed so long as the title to it was in dispute. There is plenty of evidence, scattered through the two volumes of Domesday Book, that the commissioners heard disputed claims to land and to rights over land, but these *Clamores*—as they are called in the Lincolnshire and Yorkshire surveys, and as for convenience of reference they will be described in this introduction—are rarely set out consecutively as an appendix to the description of a county.

As a whole, the *Clamores* which end the Huntingdonshire survey are of local rather than general interest. The similar record of disputes argued before the king's commissioners in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire is a document of the first importance for the study of the earliest Anglo-Norman land law. The structure of society was simpler in Huntingdonshire than in these northern shires, and the questions which came before the commissioners in this county dealt with matters of fact rather than of law. They closely resemble the questions raised before the commissioners who visited Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, which form the subject of a series of appendices to the surveys of these counties. Here, as in Huntingdonshire, land had often been seized without observance of due process of law, and the record of such aggressions in the three eastern counties is properly, and significantly, headed with the word *Invasiones*, 'encroachments.' It is remarkable that after completing the description of Huntingdonshire, a small county, containing many ancient and compact estates, the compilers of Domesday Book were able to fill a folio with matter of a similar kind.

In reading the contents of this folio it is necessary to remember that Domesday Book was not intended to contain a record of the pleas heard



MAP KEY

1. State Historical Museum
2. State Historical Society of Wisconsin
3. Veterans Museum
   30 W. Mifflin St. 264-6086
4. Children's Museum
   100 State St. 256-6445
5. Madison Art Center
   211 State St. 257-0158
6. Elvehjem Museum of Art
   800 University Ave. 263-2246
7. Monona Terrace
   1 John Nolen Dr. 261-4000
8. UW Geology Museum
   1215 W. Dayton St. 262-2399

Parking Ramp

Traffic Direction

THE STATE HISTORICAL MUSEUM

PHONE: 608-264-6555

ADDRESS: 30 N. Carroll St. Madison, WI

HOURS: Tuesday-Saturday **10:00AM-5:00PM**
Farmer's Market Saturday's **9:00AM-5:00PM**
Sunday **12:00PM-5:00PM**

CLOSED: The museum is CLOSED on **all** Mondays and legal holidays.

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

PHONE: 608-264-6400

ADDRESS: 816 State St. Madison, WI 53706

LIBRARY (2nd floor): 608-264-6534

HOURS: WHEN UW IS IN SESSION
Mon.-Thurs. **8:00AM-9:00PM**
Fri.-Sat. **8:00AM-5:00PM**
WHEN UW IS **NOT** IN SESSION
Mon.-Sat. **8:00AM-5:00PM**

ARCHIVES READING ROOM (4th floor): 608-264-6460
Mon.-Fri. **8:00AM-5:00PM**
Sat. **9:00AM-4:00PM**

VISUAL MATERIALS ARCHIVES (4th floor): 608-264-6470
Tues.-Fri. **9:00AM-5:00PM**

HOLIDAY HOURS MAY VARY, PLEASE CALL 608-264-6400 TO VERIFY HOURS!

Directions to the State Historical Society's Headquarters Building at 816 State Street

BY CAR

From the Dayton St. Ramp (marked A on map)

Turn left from the ramp onto Carroll St. Go one block to Gorham and turn left. Gorham will become University Ave. Continue on University Ave. to Lake St. (second stoplight on University Ave.), and turn right. Park in the Lake St. Ramp to the right (marked C on the map). Follow the pedestrian directions below.

From the Capitol Centre Ramp (Mifflin St. marked B on map)

Turn right from the ramp onto Mifflin St. (if parked on Dayton side of parking ramp, turn left onto Dayton). At first stop sign, turn right onto Broom and get into the left lane, as you will be merging left onto University Ave. (there will be a sign). Follow University Ave. to Lake St. (second traffic light) and turn right. Park in the Lake St. Ramp to the right (marked C on the map). Follow the Pedestrian directions below.

PEDESTRIAN DIRECTIONS

From the Museum

Follow State Street, walking away from the capitol, until it ends at the Library Mall (about 7 blocks). Continue walking straight, past the Memorial Library (to the right), then turn right onto the first sidewalk on the right. The Society's Headquarters is the large building with the columns, to your left across the mall.

From the Lake Street Ramp (marked C on map)

Turn right on Lake St. when leaving the ramp. Follow Lake St. to State St. Library Mall will be on the left. Turn left onto the mall and walk straight past the Memorial Library (to the right), then follow the first sidewalk to the right. The Society's Headquarters is the large building with the columns, to your left.

ONCE INSIDE THE HEADQUARTERS

Second Floor: State Historical Society Library
Fourth Floor: State Historical Society Archives

For more information call the State Historical Society at 264-6400.

BUSINESS INDEX: Alphabetical card index by firm name. Includes published business information and pamphlet files.

CIVIL WAR ROSTER OF WISCONSIN VETERANS: Alphabetical lists by name, rank, company, regiment, residence at enlistment, date of enlistment, cause and discharge from service. Indexed "Personal War Sketches" of E. B. Wolcott Post #1, Robert Chivas Post #2, and Rank and File Post #240. Soldier's Relief Commission pension forms indexed by veteran or survivors. State censuses of veterans alphabetically arranged for 1885, 1895, & 1905.

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR ROSTER OF WISCONSIN TROOPS: For year 1899. Lists by regiment include transfers, discharges, cause and date of death, where died, and burial city.

SCHOOL CENSUS RECORDS: (1863-1960) Scattered volumes for City of Milwaukee, suburban communities, and Towns in Milwaukee County. See librarian for lists. Contains children of school age, and some dates of birth, parents, addresses, and teachers. Early volumes do not list children's names.

ASSESSMENT & TAXATION RECORDS: (1839-1887) Scattered vols. for Bay View (village), Milwaukee (city) and Towns of Franklin, Granville, Greenfield, Lake, Milwaukee, Oak Creek, and Wauwatosa. (1906-1928) Scattered vols. for Cudahy (city), Granville (town), North Milwaukee (village), Greenfield (town), Lake (town), West Milwaukee (village), South Milwaukee (city), East Milwaukee (village), Milwaukee (town), Wauwatosa (town), Wauwatosa (city), and West Allis (city).

NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM: Post World War II era registration cards for Milwaukee County employees only, name index. 13,150 fingerprint cards include name, date and place of birth, address, physical description, job applied for, citizenship status, and photograph.

MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS: Card index and detailed finding aids to unpublished, primary material relating to individuals, businesses, organizations, institutions, and government. Also file of unpublished monographs and theses.

PHOTOGRAPHIC COLLECTIONS: Thousands of images, including individual portraits, (indexed by name), city and county views, organizational, and business files. Arrangement by streets and specific subject card index. Photo service available for copy prints.

MAPS: Wide selection of city, county, suburban, and state maps. Helpful for locations and old street names. Fully indexed. Milwaukee county plat maps (excludes city of Milwaukee) for 1858, 1876, 1893, 1916, 1926, 1954, & 1961 which show owners name and may include acreage. Local and state atlases. The 1898 Baist's Atlas and 1910 Sanborn fire insurance set show individual structures on enlarged street sections. Incomplete set of Sanborn fire sets for 1927, 1929, 1930, and 1937. Helpful for building research.

MICROFILM: Includes newspaper clippings, alphabetically arranged by subject. Particularly helpful for finding articles where no newspaper index exists. Among the categories are biographical, business, religious, education, and government.

BOOKS: Library book catalog includes 19th and 20th century volumes relating to local and state history.

PERIODICALS: MCHS magazines, *Historical Messenger* and *Milwaukee History*. Assorted current journals and newsletters, including *The Wisconsin Magazine of History,* and historic magazine collection .

ORDINATION PAPERS: (1836-1934) Name index includes date and denomination. Contains Catholic, Protestant, and other denominational certificates of credentials as ordained clergy.

CHURCH RECORDS & PAMPHLET FILES: Microfilm baptisms, burials, marriages, confirmations, for the following churches - Episcopal: St. James (Milwaukee), St. John Chrysostom (Delafield), St. Luke (Racine), St. Peter's (West Allis), St. Paul's (Watertown, Columbus, and Ashippun), St. Mark's (Beaver Dam), St. Edmund's (Elm Grove); Our Saviour's Lutheran (Milwaukee); Ascension Lutheran (Milwaukee); St. Peter's Lutheran (River Hills); West Granville Presbyterian; St. Peter's Roman Catholic (Milwaukee), but no indexes. Individual church filesinclude anniversary publications and church histories, indexed by denomination and church name. Records of the Milwaukee Episcopal Archdiocese.

MAIL REQUESTS: There is a $7.00 fee for mailed requests for genealogical and historical research. A census search is $13.00. Letters may take several weeks to process. Write to: Steve Daily, Curator of Research Collections, MILWAUKEE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 910 N. Old World Third St., Milwaukee, WI 53203. Please enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

LIBRARY HOURS: Monday through Friday: 9:30 a.m. to noon & 1 to 4:30 p.m. Call to confirm Saturday hours: 10 to noon & 1 to 4:30 p.m. A **$1.00 per day user fee** is charged for non-members of the Milwaukee County Historical Society, and a valid Driver's License or similar ID is required for yearly registration. **PHONE:** (414) 273-8288. Or visit our website at **www.milwaukeecountyhistsoc.org**

MILWAUKEE
COUNTY
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

GENEALOGICAL and HISTORICAL RESEARCH COLLECTIONS of the MILWAUKEE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

As of 1/00

The research library of the Milwaukee County Historical Society has a wide variety of resources on the history of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, and the wider metropolitan area and the state. All materials are for reference use only and do not circulate. **PLEASE NOTE:** all public records are for Milwaukee County only, and we have no vital records, marriage, birth or death.

NATURALIZATION PAPERS: (1836-May 25, 1941) Final Petitions for Naturalization and Declarations of Intent. Alphabetical card index for naturalizations, bound indexes for intents. Papers after November 1906 are more detailed than those before that date.

CITY DIRECTORIES: (1847-1990, 1992-93, 1996) Helpful in determining when a person or business was in the City of Milwaukee. Addresses and occupations for heads of households. Business subject listings. Reverse directories begin in 1921; these indicate who or what occupied a particular street address in a given year.

COUNTY DIRECTORIES: (1896, 1902, 1903, 1907, 1914) Lists individuals who lived within the County of Milwaukee, but outside of the City limits. TOWNSHIP AND SUBURBAN COMMUNITY DIRECTORIES: (assorted) particularly for West Allis and Wauwatosa.

OBITUARIES & BIOGRAPHIES: 1) Six volumes of Old Settler's Club obituaries and memorials, indexed. 2) Microfilmed obituaries and biographical newspaper clippings, arranged alphabetically. 3) Separate name index to biographical sketches. NOTE: No daily death notices; obituaries reflect prominent individuals.

CENSUS RECORDS: The 1836, '40, '42, '46, & '47 Territorial Censuses, indexed. Federal Censuses of 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910 & 1920. Note: Only 1850 is indexed. Wisconsin state census of 1905. To find names in later censuses a ward number must be determined; ask librarian for assistance.

PUBLISHED HISTORIES: Rich sources of biographical and local history information, all indexed:
Aderman, Ralph M., ed., *From Trading Post to Metropolis: Milwaukee County's First 150 Years* (1987)
Anderson, Harry H. & Frederick I. Olson, *Milwaukee: At the Gathering of the Waters* (1981)
Bruce, William George, *History of Milwaukee City and Milwaukee County* 3 vols. (1922)
Buck, James, *Pioneer History of Milwaukee,* 4 vols.;
Conard, Howard Louis, *History of Milwaukee and Milwaukee County* 3 vols. (1895)
1881 History of Milwaukee [Frank Flower]
Gregory, John G., *History of Milwaukee, Wisconsin* 4 vols. (1931)
Koss, Rudolph, *Milwaukee* (1871)
Still, Bayrd, *Milwaukee The Story of a City* (1948)
Watrous, Jerome A., *Memoirs of Milwaukee County;* 3 vols. (1909)
Wheeler, Andrew C., *Chronicles of Milwaukee* (1860).

COURT RECORDS: (1837-April 2, 1931) Bound alphabetical name indexes by court and years. Divorce proceedings have genealogical interest. Criminal court cases from 1838-1879 with index of all participants by term, indicating defendants, charges, and disposition of cases.

JAIL REGISTERS: Sheriff's Dept. (1855-1869, 1881 [name index only], 1889-1926, 1929-1960, 1964). No name index: includes name, offense, and court, some disposition and release date. Additional women's registers, 1836-1969.

PROBATE FILES: Originals (1835-1889 not inclusive and scattered later files). Over 2,400 individual cases with, alphabetical name index. Generally noted as "will," "estate," and "assignment of guardianship." All cases on film at the Milwaukee County Courthouse.

CORONER'S INQUESTS: (1873-1935) Full alphabetical name index, which includes cause of death for years 1873-1890. Files contain death certificates and inquest testimony.

INCORPORATION RECORDS: (1872-1960) Bound name indexes. Business and organizational articles of incorporation, amendments, and dissolutions. Includes names of founders.

WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Headquarters Building
816 State Street
Madison, WI 53706-1482
608-264-6400

Division of Library-Archives
Office: 608-264-6535
Fax: 608-264-6520
Web: www.wisconsinhistory.org

asklibrary@wisconsinhistory.org or askarchives@wisconsinhistory.org

Library and Archives Schedule - 2008

Regular Library Hours

Monday through Thursday 8:00 AM - 9:00 PM
Friday and Saturday 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM

Access to the stacks and Microforms Room ends 30 minutes before closing time.

Regular Library hours apply when the University of Wisconsin-Madison is in session. During University intersessions (see below), the Library closes at 5:00 PM daily.

Regular Archives Hours

Monday through Friday 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Saturday 9:00 AM - 4:00 PM

Retrieval hours for Archives collections:

Monday through Friday 9:00 AM - 12:00 noon, and 1:00 - 4:00 PM
Saturday 9:00 - 11:30, 12:15 - 12:30, and 1:15 - 3:45

The Library and Archives are closed on Sundays.

The chart below shows when the Library's hours are shortened, and when the Library and Archives are closed for holidays and other events.

This schedule may change without notice. Before traveling to Madison to use our collections, call (608) 264-6534 to confirm operating hours.

Date	Shortened Library Hours	Library and Archives Closed	Reason
December 29, 2007-January 1, 2008		Closed	New Year
January 2-18	8:00 to 5:00		UW Intersession
January 19-21		Closed	M. L. King Day
March 17-22	8:00 to 5:00		UW Spring Break
May 19-June 14	8:00 to 5:00		UW Intersession
May 21		Closed	Staff training
May 24-26		Closed	Memorial Day
July 4-5		Closed	Independence Day
August 11-29	8:00 to 5:00		UW Intersession
August 30 - Sept. 1		Closed	Labor Day
November 26	8:00 to 5:00		Day Before Thanksgiving
November 27		Closed	Thanksgiving
December 24-25		Closed	Christmas
December 22-23, 26-27, 29-30	8:00 to 5:00		UW Intersession
December 31, 2008-January 1, 2009		Closed	New Year
January 2-16, 2009	8:00 to 5:00		UW Intersession

Visit the Society's web page at **http://www.wisconsinhistory.org**.

CLAYTON FAMILY

Archaeologists hope to unravel mysteries of Algonquin, settlers

Pocahontas' village in Virginia may provide clues about John Smith

By THOMAS H. MAUGH II
Los Angeles Times

The legend of Pocahontas is a staple of childhood literature — the brave Indian maiden who saves the life of Capt. John Smith against the will of her powerful and vindictive father, Powhatan, and thereby helps the Jamestown colony survive in the New World.

The Pocahontas story is, apparently, almost entirely mythical. She was, after all, only 10 at the time. But Powhatan's Algonquin tribe did save the colony by providing food and endured many crucial interactions with the Jamestown settlers.

Those interactions, which are only poorly understood, are poised to be sharply illuminated following the announcement by Virginia researchers that they have discovered the village occupied by Powhatan, the most powerful chief in the region when the first Europeans settled at nearby Jamestown in 1607.

Historical maps have provided a rough idea of the location of Werowocomoco, center of a chiefdom encompassing as many as 25,000 Indians, but the excavations carried out last summer provide a more precise identification.

'Arrow points right here'

A major archaeological dig will begin in two weeks at the site on the banks of the York River at Parton Bay.

"Finally, we have sufficient archaeological documentation to back up the historical documentation," said archaeologist E. Randolph Turner III of the Virginia Department of Historical Resources. Identification of the site was keyed by the discovery of thousands of flint arrowheads, shards of pottery and other artifacts. "Literally, the arrow points right here," Turner said.

Researchers hope that discoveries at Werowocomoco, which means roughly the "King's House," will provide new information about key interaction between the settlers and the Algonquin, including Smith's capture and release, the exchange of trade goods for food, the "coronation" of Powhatan as a vassal of King James and the later exchanges of hostages.

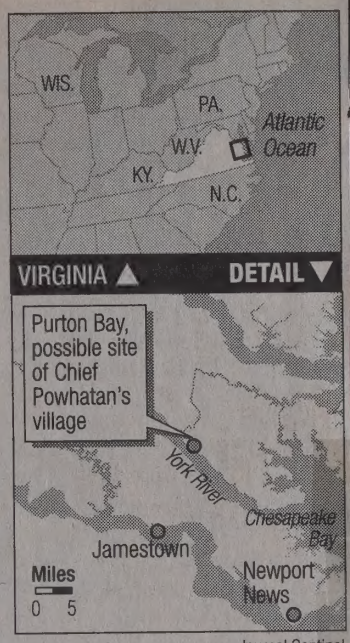
"Understanding the way the world is organized today requires an understanding of the contacts between cultures at this moment when a new world was being created," said archaeologist Martin Gillivan of William and Mary College.

The excavations will provide "an alternative perspective," he said, to the events recorded by the settlers and perhaps one that is less biased.

ARCHAEOLOGY

POWHATAN'S VILLAGE

Archaeologists believe they have found traces of the village of the powerful **American Indian chief Powhatan**, father of Pocahontas.



Journal Sentinel

Small finds, one by one

The discovery was on a farm owned by retired lawyer Bob Ripley and his wife, Lynn. Soon after the couple bought the 300-acre farm in 1996, Lynn Ripley began collecting artifacts on her daily walks.

"Every day I had time, I would go walking and see what I could find," she said. "I have collected old bottles, crocks, dishes, buckles, thimbles — just lying on the surface, believe it or not."

Two years ago, local archaeologists David Brown and Thane Harpole heard about her collection and went to see it. When she showed it to them, "I knew it indicated a substantial settlement," Harpole said. "I knew (Powhatan's) village hadn't been located for sure, and I knew this was a good candidate."

Brown and Harpole contacted Turner and eventually carried out what they called "shovel tests" at the site, digging small holes about the size of a shovel every few feet. The holes provide "very small peeks into the ground," Harpole said.

They dug up thousands more bits and pieces. "There is nothing here that would attract a lot of attention," Turner said, but the shards, arrow points and other finds indicate that there was a village extending over about 50 acres. Among crucial findings were blue beads such as those known to have been traded to Powhatan in exchange for much-needed corn.

"We really have no idea what the village looked like," Harpole said. "We don't know where the houses were, where the pits were and so forth. That is what we hope to find out this summer."

Building on memoirs

John Smith was a rogue and swashbuckler who was "rescued" by three high-status women, according to his memoirs — one in Turkey, one in Russia and, finally, Pocahontas, according to historian Helen Rountree of Old Dominion University. He wrote three separate accounts of his capture by Powhatan's brother Openchancanough, and Pocahontas was not mentioned until the final one, written after all the other participants were dead.

Most experts now believe that, even though Smith had been captured, he was received by Powhatan in a friendly manner. The warmth of those relations fluctuated over the next two years until Powhatan, disgusted by the settlers, picked up his immediate family and retainers and moved from the area.

In one of the hostage exchanges, a small group of German or Dutch settlers agreed to build Powhatan an English-style house. It has never been clear whether the house was finished — or, indeed, if it was even started. A foundation for such a house would be a key discovery, experts agreed.

Pocahontas, who had been married to a young Algonquin warrior, eventually converted to Christianity and married a young settler named John Rolfe. He took her to England, where she was treated like royalty. As they were preparing to return to the colonies, however, she contracted smallpox and died.

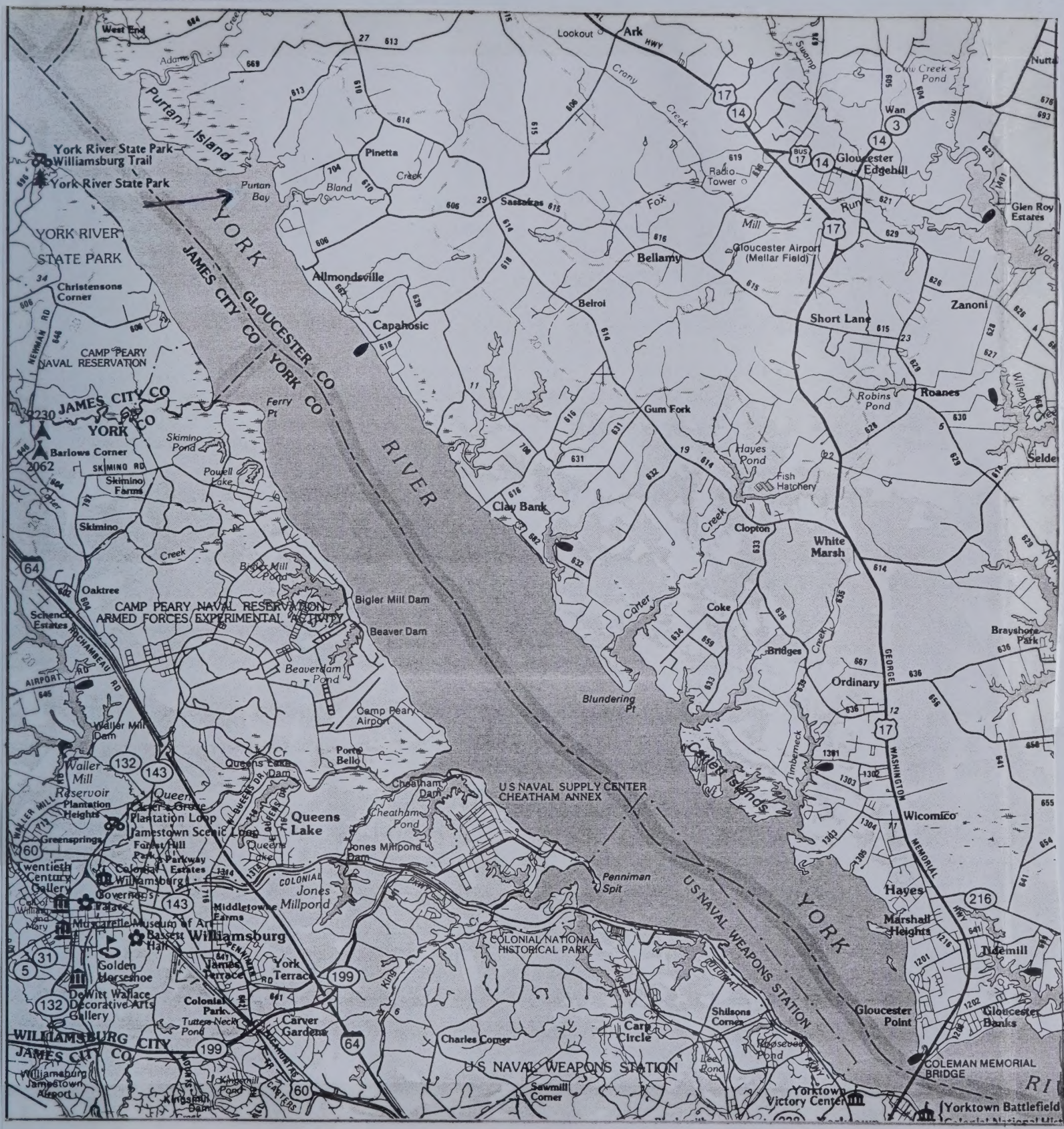
Before beginning their research, the archaeologists obtained the blessings of five of the eight small groups of Algonquin descendants remaining in the area.

The groups were pleased at the consultation, said Deanna Beacham of the Nansemond tribe. "Frankly, usually we hear about it after something has been done," she said.

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL SENTINEL SUNDAY, MAY 11, 2003 7A

On the very day after the preceding page was written, this article appeared in the paper.

CLAYTON FAMILY



This section of a modern atlas shows the site of the dig, and how close Powhatan lived to old Williamsburg, also the Rev. War Yorktown site.

ASSOCIATED PRESS

Replicas of the Godspeed (left) and Discovery, two of three ships that carried Jamestown's first settlers, are part of the 400th anniversary celebration.

Milwaukee Journal Sentinel

Sunday, Dec. 30 to Monday, Jan. 7, 2008

ASSOCIATED PRESS

Replicas of the Godspeed (left) and Discovery, two of three ships that carried Jamestown's first settlers, are part of the 400th anniversary celebration.

ASSOCIATED PRESS

Re-enactors Dennis Strawderman (left) and Lamar Banister watch for the replica ships at First Landing State Park.

400 at last

Oldest English settlement throwing itself a party

By MICHAEL O'SULLIVAN
Washington Post

Jamestown, Va. — America's first permanent English settlement turns 400 this month, with a splashy, three-day birthday party.

The observance, running Friday through next Sunday, commemorates the spring day in 1607 when the passengers and crews of the Godspeed, Discovery and Susan Constant disembarked on the shores of Virginia's James River after an arduous 144-day trans-Atlantic journey.

Jamestown's story, in some ways, is a tale of two complementary historical sites with a claim to the name.

There's the original James Fort, where 104 English settlers made their first encampment. Now an active archaeological excavation site as well as a tourist attraction, Historic Jamestowne features a working reconstruction of a 17th-century glassmaking facility, along with the Archaearium, a state-of-the-art museum whose mission is the lively interpretation of the archaeological record.

Please see **JAMESTOWN, 6H**

AFP/GETTY IMAGES

Costumed interpreters tell the story of the trials of the colonists who made the 144-day voyage from England.

More on Jamestown: An illustrated look Monday. **6G**

ASSOCIATED PRESS

Re-enactors Dennis Strawderman (left) and Lamar Banister watch for the replica ships at First Landing State Park.

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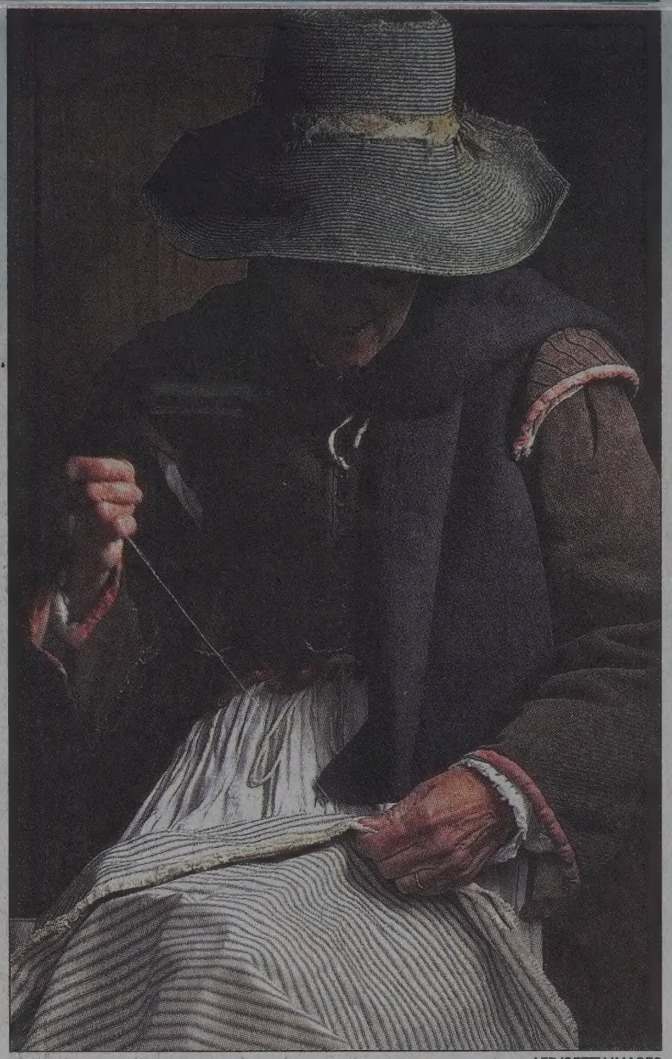
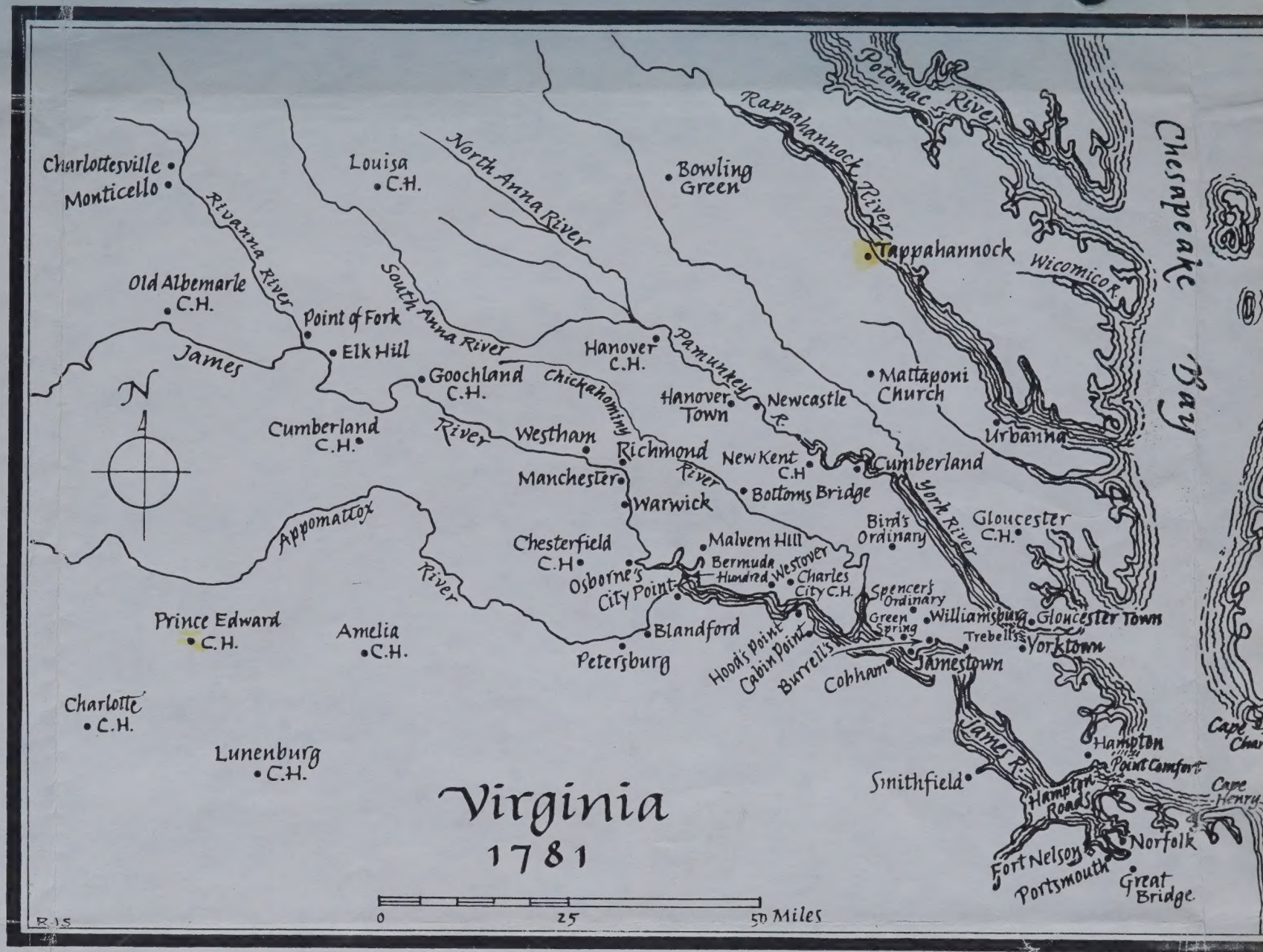


AFP/GETTY IMAGES

Costumed interpreters tell the story of the trials of the colonists who made the 144-day voyage from England.

More on Jamestown: An illustrated look Monday. **6G**

park features a re-created Native American village and a militia-guarded fort.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Potomac River
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Rivanna River
Old Albemarle C.H.
Point of Fork
Elk Hill
South Anna River
James
Hanover C.H.
Pamunkey R.
Mattaponi Church
Goochland C.H.
Chickahominy River
Hanover Town
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Cumberland C.H.
Westham
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New Kent C.H.
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Appomattox River
Chesterfield C.H.
Malvern Hill
Bird's Ordinary
Gloucester C.H.
Osborne's
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Bermuda Hundred
Westover
Charles City C.H.
Spencer's Ordinary
Green Spring
Williamsburg
Gloucester Town
Prince Edward C.H.
Amelia C.H.
Blandford
Trebell's
Yorktown
Petersburg
Hood's Point
Cabin Point
Burrell's
Cobham
Jamestown
Charlotte C.H.
Lunenburg C.H.
James R.
Hampton
Point Comfort
Cape Henry
Smithfield
Hampton Roads
Norfolk
Fort Nelson
Portsmouth
Great Bridge

From page 1

JAMESTOWN

Party at 400

Then there's the Jamestown Settlement. Just upriver from the true Jamestown site, the bustling living-history facility features a reconstructed fort, an American Indian village and three replica ships staffed by costumed interpreters, as well as its own new museum.

The first is a city that lies largely buried and gone except for the fragments we can piece together. The other is all about a Jamestown above ground: one that you can see, smell, touch, taste and hear.

Different ideas

But there also exist two ideas of Jamestown: One, a place of cultural encounters, where the traditions and contributions of its earliest residents — American Indian, English and African — are equally honored; the other, a place of myth that has largely, but not entirely, evaporated.

It is the myth that the city was ever, in the words of the Settlement museum's senior curator, Tom Davidson, "an English village that was miraculously transported to the shores of the James River."

Not that the Settlement was ever a proponent of that blinkered view of history.

Davidson says its mission has always been about "Jamestown in context."

That view is reinforced throughout the new permanent exhibition galleries of the Settlement museum, which opened in the fall. Immediately upon entering, for instance, visitors see dioramas of African and American Indian villages, followed by a mock-up of an Elizabethan London street.

If information was lacking from the Settlement's prior treatment of the cultural contributions of Native Americans and Africans, it wasn't because of cultural chauvinism, Davidson says, but because the knowledge base was insufficient.

What we know now

Only in recent years has our understanding of some of the richness of Jamestown's cultural roots come into sharp focus, Davidson says.

We now know, for instance, that some Indians lived peaceably within the walls of James Fort. And, although we have always known that Africans lived in Jamestown from 1619 onward, it was not until the mid-1990s that scholars were able to ascertain the details of their almost accidental arrival: Angolan slaves were captured from a Portuguese ship by pirates and brought to Jamestown to be bartered for supplies.

Davidson calls the reconfigured galleries' focus on cultural interconnection more of an expansion of existing themes than a complete reworking: "But it's only as a result of recent scholarship that we were able to do it in a credible way, to present it as something more than a theory."

It is practicality, though, that visitors will find if they participate in the celebration. And many other events are planned from now through the end of the year. Britain's Queen Elizabeth paid a visit to Jamestown Settlement Friday morning as part of the celebration.

America's Anniversary Weekend May 11-13 is the biggest event of the celebration at Anniversary Park across from Jamestown Settlement. Jamestown will get rocking — and symphonic — with three days of entertainment and five stages of music.

Performers include the Virginia and Richmond Symphony Orchestras (combined and solo), Bruce Hornsby and the Noisemakers, and a 400-piece orchestra and 1,607-voice choir.

Besides music, Jamestown Settlement, Historic Jamestown and Anniversary Park will offer Indian and African exhibits, an artisan village with craft demos, cannon shots and more.

One-day tickets cost $30 and can be purchased at (866) 400-1607, *www.americas400thanniversary.com*.

Here are some of the other highlights of the 400th anniversary celebration:

■ **Journey Up the James:** A replica of the Godspeed — one of the three ships that carried Jamestown's founders — will (loosely) trace the route the original vessel took while scouring the shores for a good place to settle. A re-enactment of the settlers' landing at Virginia Beach already took place with replica ships the Susan Constant, Godspeed and Discovery making their way up the James River. They plan to dock at Jamestown Friday through next Sunday, Henricus May 19-22 and Richmond May 24-26. Each port town will host special festivities to correspond with the ship's arrival. Information: *www.americas400thanniversary.com/se-riversail.cfm*.

■ **June 2:** Joseph Miller, University of Virginia professor and African Studies Association president, presents the lecture, "Journeys Through Time: African and African American Lives in Virginia." Jamestown Settlement.

■ **July 21-22:** Virginia Indian Heritage events: Hampton, Va., welcomes the American Indian Intertribal Cultural Festival, which will highlight the cultures and contributions of American Indians from Virginia and beyond. The event includes native dishes, dances, traditional stories, art and exhibits.

■ **July 30:** First Assembly commemoration. Daylong programming related to the 1619 meeting of the first English-speaking legislative assembly in Colonial America. Historic Jamestowne.

■ **Aug. 4:** Pulitzer Prize-winning historian Doris Kearns Goodwin presents "The Lessons of History" lecture. Jamestown Settlement.

AFP/GETTY IMAGES

Water is more precious when you have to carry every drop, as a Jamestown tourist finds out.

■ **Aug. 20:** African arrival commemoration. Daylong programming explores the history of the first Africans to arrive in Jamestown in August 1619. Historic Jamestowne.

■ **Sept. 21-23:** Bacon's Rebellion commemoration. Three days of programming related to the 1676 burning of Jamestown by Nathaniel Bacon. Historic Jamestowne.

■ **Oct. 6:** Archaeology Day. Daylong programming focuses on Historic Jamestowne's ongoing archaeological excavations, with an emphasis on children's activities. Historic Jamestowne.

■ **Nov. 1-30:** Virginia Indian Heritage Month. Special monthlong programming focuses on the culture and history of Virginia's American Indians. Jamestown Settlement.

■ **Dec. 22-31:** A Colonial Christmas. A holiday-themed film and special guided tours contrast English Christmas customs of the period with how the season may have been observed in the difficult early years of the Jamestown colony. Jamestown Settlement.

■ **"World of 1607":** The show at Jamestown Settlement in Williamsburg, which runs until next April, puts the settlement in a wider context: the world. The exhibit covers cultures far and farther away — Powhatan Indians, Russia, China, Benin — and will change quarterly.

MCT

The Susan Constance and two other ships make their way up the James River and dock at three ports as part of the festivities.

IF YOU GO

Jamestown Settlement: Route 31 south at Colonial Parkway. Open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and until 6 p.m. from June 15 through Aug. 15. Admission $13.50 for adults; $6.25 ages 6 to 12; age 5 and younger free. For information, (888) 593-4682, (757) 253-4838 or *www.historyisfun.org*.

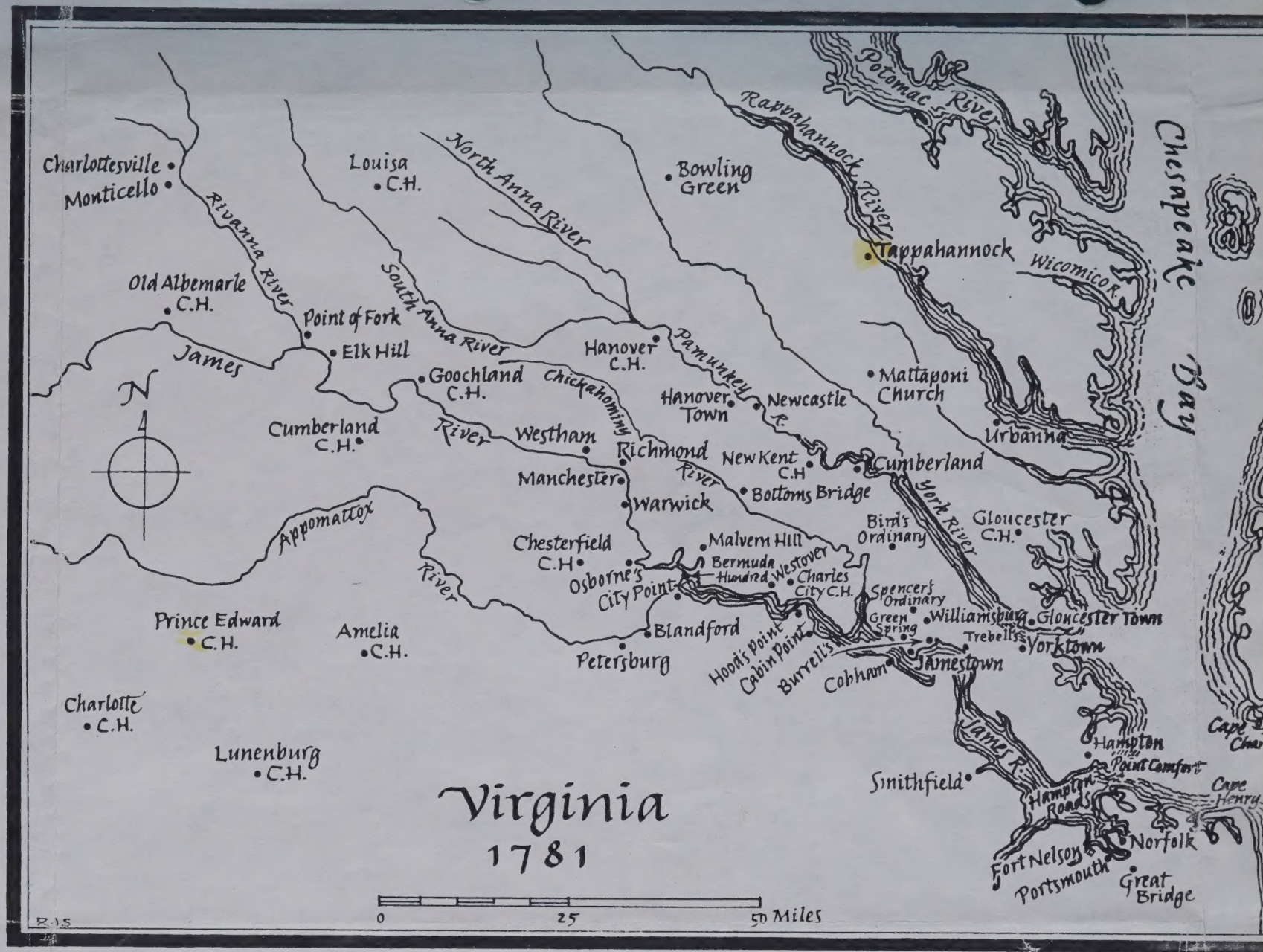
Historic Jamestowne: Jamestown Island, at the western end of Colonial Parkway. Gates open daily at 8:30 a.m. and close at 4:30 p.m. Once admitted, visitors may remain on the grounds until dusk. Park admission is $10; age 15 and younger free. For information, (757) 229-1733 or *www.historicjamestowne.org*.

Admission: On America's Anniversary Weekend, admission to Anniversary Park, Jamestown Settlement and Historic Jamestowne is by single-day, combination pass only: $30; $15 for ages 6 to 12; age 5 and younger free. All other times, combination passes to Jamestown Settlement and Historic Jamestowne (which include admission to nearby Yorktown Battlefield and Yorktown Victory Center and are available at all four sites) are $27; $17 for ages 13 to 15; $8.50 for ages 6 to 12; age 5 and younger free.

■ **Virginia 2007 Community Project:** Up to 100 communities throughout Virginia are organizing special exhibits and events in Jamestown's honor. They include:

Newport News: Until Nov. 25, visitors can experience the challenges of colonist life in a "survivor" maze at the Virginia Living Museum. The museum recently dedicated its Virginia Garden, which focuses on the state's botanical history. Information: (757) 595-1900, *www.thevlm.org*; $13.

Colonial Beach: June 8-17. Events include a firefighters' parade, a replica of Capt. John Smith's shallop (the small open boat in which he explored Chesapeake Bay) and more. Information: (804) 224-8145, *www.colonialbeach.org*.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Rappahannock River
Rivanna River
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Pamunkey R.
Chickahominy River
York River
James R.
Charlottesville
Monticello
Louisa C.H.
Bowling Green
Tappahannock
Wicomico R.
Old Albemarle C.H.
Point of Fork
Elk Hill
Goochland C.H.
Hanover C.H.
Hanover Town
Newcastle
Mattaponi Church
Urbanna
Cumberland C.H.
Westham
Richmond
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Cumberland
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Manchester
Warwick
Bird's Ordinary
Gloucester C.H.
Chesterfield C.H.
Malvern Hill
Bermuda Hundred
Westover
Charles City C.H.
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City Point
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Hood's Point
Cabin Point
Burrell's
Cobham
Jamestown
Charlotte C.H.
Lunenburg C.H.
Hampton
Point Comfort
Smithfield
Hampton Roads
Cape Henry
Norfolk
Fort Nelson
Portsmouth
Great Bridge

New lakeside mall is energizing Branson

By TOM UHLENBROCK
St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Branson, Mo. — The star of the show was out of action for the week.

The main mission of my trip to Branson was photographing the $7.5 million "water and fire spectacle" that was packing them in on the Town Square amid the condos, shops and restaurants of Branson Landing on the Lake Taneycomo waterfront.

Promos for the new $420 million commercial district described the attraction as "a dazzling interplay of water fountains shooting 120-foot geysers and fire cannons blasting choreographed fireballs — all composed with light and music." The display was created by the same folks who gave us the waltzing waters in front of the Bellagio in Las Vegas.

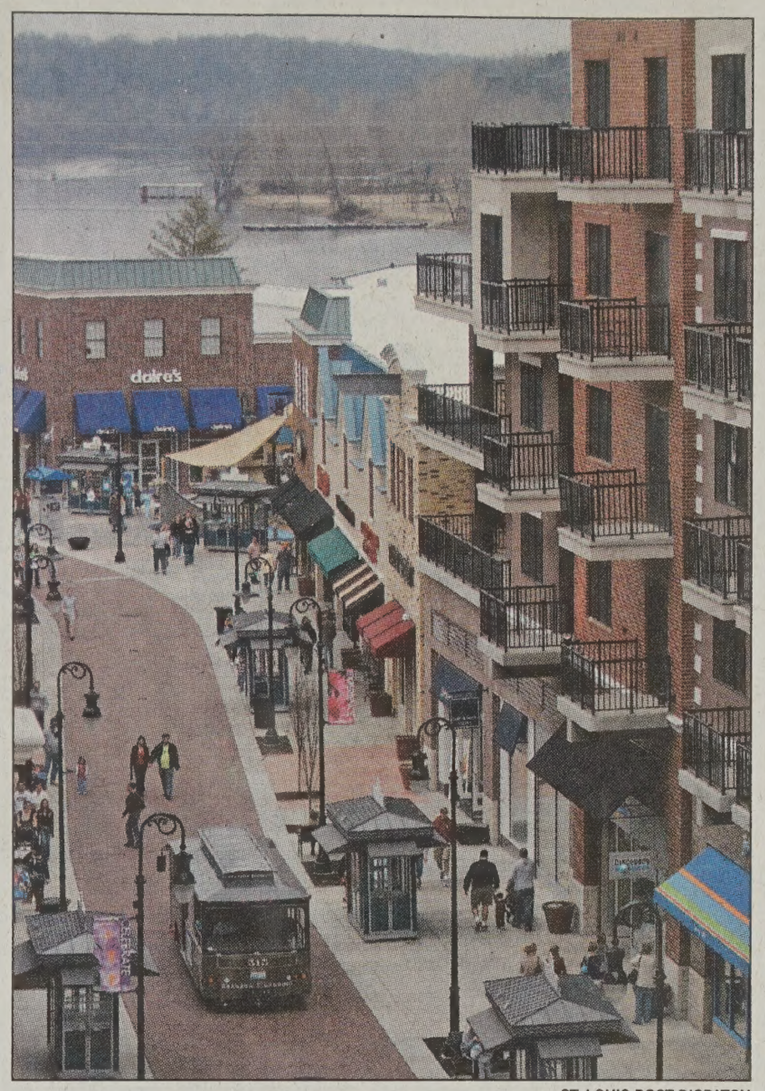
But in place of water geysers and blasting fireballs was a sign that said: "Fountain under maintenance." A lone worker was toiling inside one of the silent cannons.

Bummer.

The fountain is about the only thing not working in Branson these days.

Dan Lennon, vice president of the area chamber of commerce, had a handful of impressive statistics ready when we met for lunch at Chateau on the Lake, which sort of symbolizes a turnaround going on in this entertainment area in the Ozark hills of southwest Missouri.

"People thought John Q. was nuts when he built this place," Lennon said, referring to the hotel that has become known as the Castle on the Lake since its opening 10 years ago by developer John Q. Hammons.



ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Condos and a hotel tower over the promenade of the new Branson Landing on the Lake Taneycomo waterfront in Branson, Mo.

Modest beginnings

Branson's role as a live entertainment tourist attraction began modestly in 1967 when Lloyd Presley set up the first music hall in a metal building on Highway 76 to cater to the sportsmen who fished the manmade lakes.

Lloyd and his updated family theater are enjoying their 40th anniversary this year, has a tasting room just off the strip and another is on the way — and some of the theaters even offer wine at intermission.

Hammons upped the ante on the lodging department when he built his lavish hotel, with a stream running beneath a giant oak in the 10-story atrium, to compete with the mom and pop resorts and chain motels offering "2 for $28" deals. He soon found there was room for upscale in Branson.

The latest upgrade, aimed squarely at the baby boomers with time and money on their hands, is Branson Landing, which opened a sleek 243-room Hilton boutique hotel on Valentine's Day. Another 12-story luxury Hilton is on the way, joined to the convention center scheduled to open in August across the street.

city's visitation, which had been relatively flat for several years, had risen 8.9% last year to more than 7.9 million.

Better yet, the visitors included more newcomers (22.6%) and they were staying longer (4.31 nights), spending more money ($768 per party) and coming from farther away, nearly two-thirds traveling 300 or more miles.

Lennon noted that the average adult age of 58.7 years had not changed, but added, "The level of amenities that baby boomers and younger people expect today is proliferating in Branson. We'll still be a great senior destination, but more young people will be coming here."

"The Best of Motown," at the Hughes Brothers Celebrity Theatre, is one of the new shows on the strip this season in Branson.

Reasons for the rise

Lennon attributed the good news to several factors:

- An increase in the annual marketing budget to $9 million from $3.5 million, thanks to a new 1% retail sales tax. Much of the advertising was spent in the Chicago and Dallas areas.
- The openings of the Titanic Museum, which is housed inside a giant replica of the ship's bow, and of Dick Clark's American Bandstand Theater, which features vintage performers such as Fabian and Bobby Vee and vintage cars in a museum of 57 57s, as in 57 meticulously restored 1957 models.
- Chateau on the Lake's addition of the $6 million Spa Chateau, which has 10 treatment rooms and a 30-foot-high crystal waterfall chandelier in the foyer.
- Silver Dollar City's continued expansion of rides and attractions at its theme park and at the adjacent Celebration City amusement park.
- And the opening of Branson Landing, which is expected to boost the year-round numbers.

Lennon said, "Our figures show that over 60 percent of the visitors in 2006 checked out the Landing."

And many of them, like me, probably came to check out the fire-and-water show. Hiepler said workers were tweaking the balky fountain.

"We've never had all 15 of the fire shooters going at the same time," he said. "When you're combining fire and water, you're going to have those problems. But it's unfortunate because a lot of people come to see the fountain, and they get upset when it's not working."

Tell me about it.

Entertainment remains Branson's main calling card, however.

New this year at the Hughes Brothers Celebrity Theatre on Highway 76 is "SIX," the hottest show in town.

The six Knudsen brothers combine humor, hits and a cappella singing for a high-octane show. They savaged Wayne Newton, did a bawdy Tom Jones, hit all the high notes on the Righteous Brothers' "Unchained Melody" and bopped around in Hawaiian shirts for a Beach Boys medley.

Also new this season is "Best of Motown," showing in the same theater. Two of the three male singers are from Detroit and grew up listening to their idols. With shiny gold suits and dance steps borrowed from the Temptations, these three also rely on their soulful voices. No backup band, no lip-syncing.

If you love the music of Marvin Gaye, the Four Tops and Smokey Robinson, you'll love these guys.

"No country, no rap, no disco," said Dicki "DJ" Jonez, mopping sweat from his shiny head. "It ain't hip-hop, but it's where hip-hop came from."

IF YOU GO

- For a complete list of the shops and restaurants at Branson Landing, call (888) 526-3464, or visit *www.bransonlanding.com*.
- For general information and links to lodging and activities, call the Branson Chamber of Commerce at (800) 296-0463 or *www.bransonchamber.com* or *www.explorebranson.com*.
- For information on the shows "SIX" or "Best of Motown" at the Hughes Brothers Celebrity Theater, call (800) 422-0076, or visit *www.hughes-brothers.com*.

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AGES

Earth: Diary of a planet. **4G**

400th anniversary of Jamestown

The Jamestown fort

Built in less than a month in the spring of 1607, the fort on a small peninsula protected the settlers from the threat of Spanish ships and attacks from Powhatan Indians. More settlers arrived and the fort expanded. As violence subsided, the fort was abandoned, then lost and only recently rediscovered.

Winter 1608
Fire damaged food stores, some buildings; palisade wall now 15-18 feet high; chapel, storehouse, small houses built.

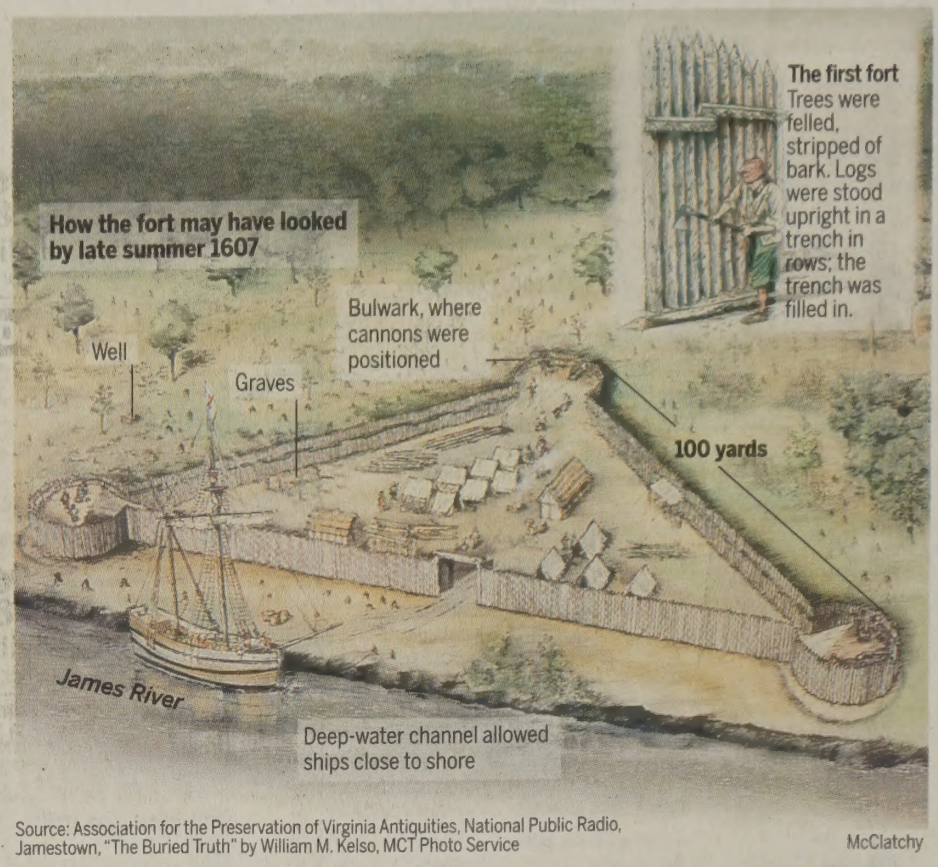
Winter 1609
Starvation, disease killed all but 60 of the more than 200 people living there; rebuilding began May 1610 with the arrival of new settlers; fort expanded, constructed of planks, posts; bulwarks had artillery.

Winter 1611
Inside the fort: rows of houses, two-story corn loft, chapel, three storehouses.

Winter 1622
As settlers expanded beyond the fort, Powhatan Indians felt threatened and attacked; settlers fled to fort but 300 were killed; later, town developed, fort abandoned.

1994 to present
Archaeologists located the fort, found thousands of artifacts, began reconstruction.

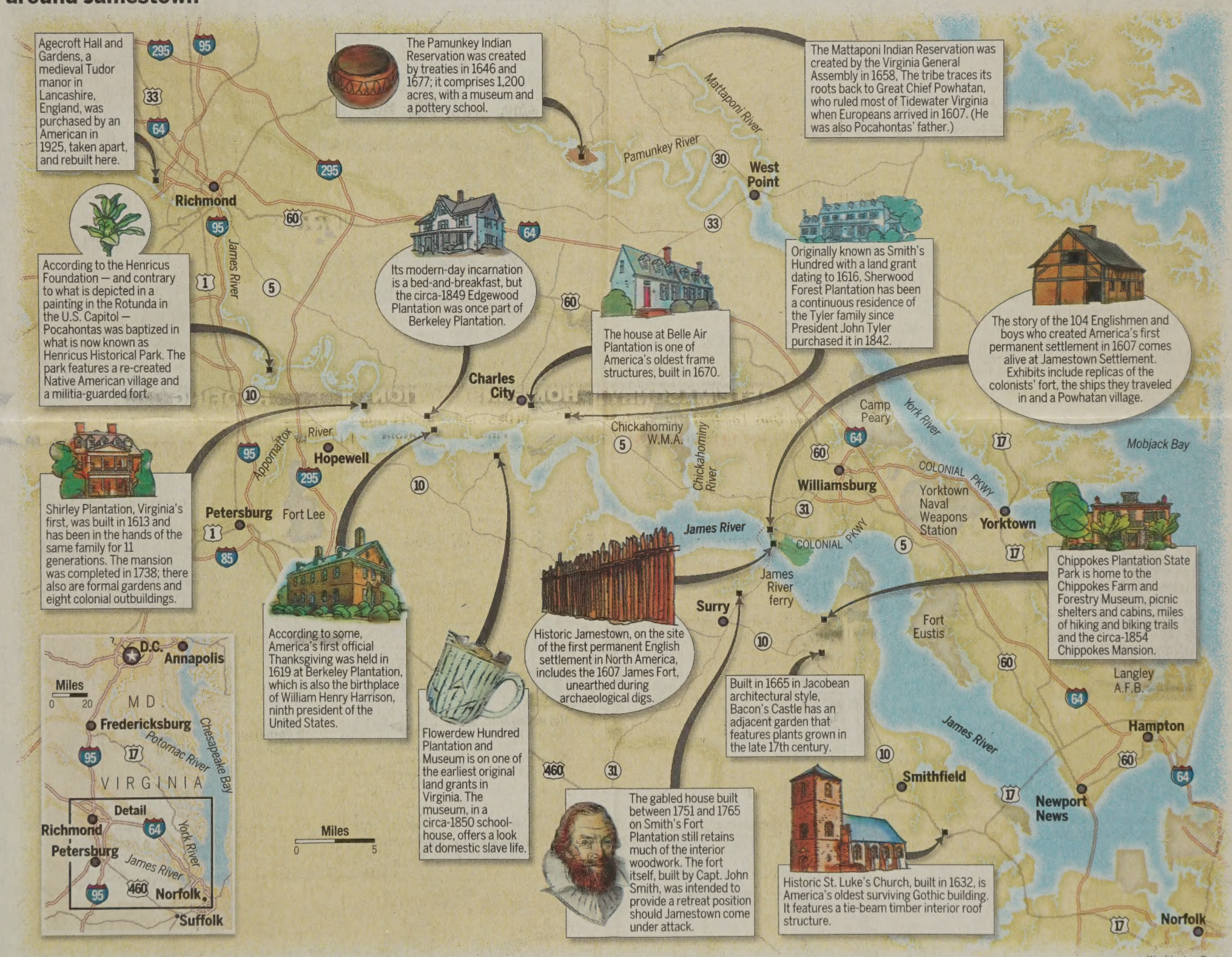
For more than 200 years, historians thought the fort had been washed away by the James River.



Source: Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, National Public Radio, Jamestown, "The Buried Truth" by William M. Kelso, MCT Photo Service

McClatchy

Historic sites around Jamestown

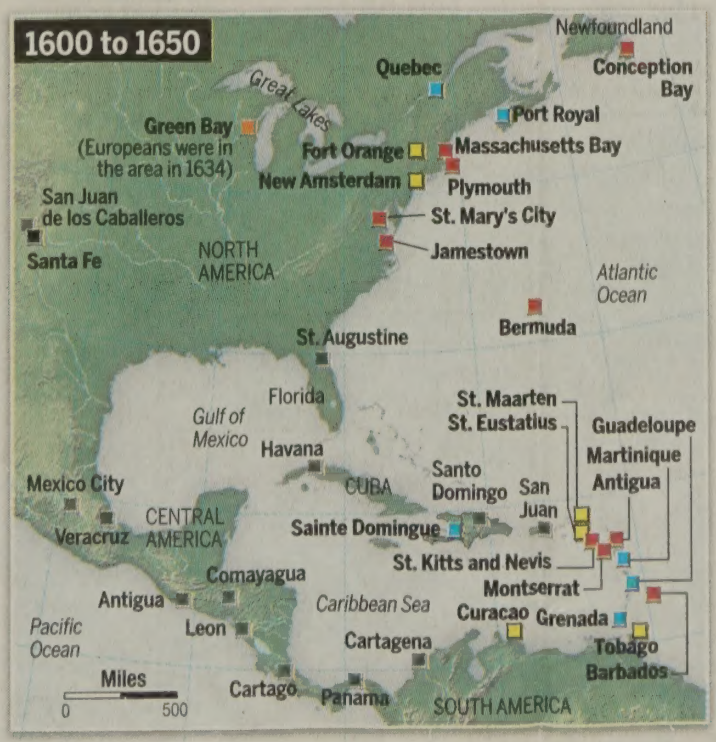


Washington Post

Colonization and the New World

European countries established settlements decades before the Virginia Company started its venture at Jamestown. Although Jamestown became the first permanent English colony, the British were behind others in New World holdings at the beginning of the 1600s.

Colonial sites
- Spain
- England
- France
- Netherlands
- Site from previous era



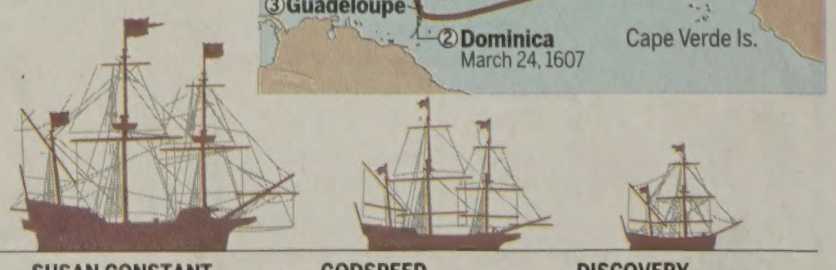
Source: Jamestown Settlement history museum

Voyage to America: The Ships

The ships Susan Constant, Godspeed and Discovery set sail for the New World on Dec. 20, 1606, to begin the voyage that would lead them to forming a colony at Jamestown. The ships lingered for six weeks in the English Channel, waiting for winds to blow them on course.

Route of the three ships
4-month journey
○ Ports of call

Ships departed London
Dec. 20, 1606



	SUSAN CONSTANT	GODSPEED	DISCOVERY
	Ship was a year old when it made the voyage to Jamestown.	Returned to England with the Susan Constant June 22, 1607.	Purchased by the Virginia Company and stayed with the Jamestown colonists.
Approximate maximum speed:	10 knots (12 mph)	6 to 7 knots (7 to 8 mph)	5 to 6 knots (6 to 7 mph)
	Passengers, 54; **crew,** 17	**Passengers,** 39; **crew,** 13	**Passengers,** 12; **crew,** 9

Sources: Capt. Eric A. Speth, Jaie Pizzetti, Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation

Washington Post

Engraved for Imlay's American Topography.

Published Feb.y 1. 1793. by J. Debrett, Piccadilly, London.

T. Conder Sculp

From page 1

WORRY

Worrying yourself to death

over relatively minor events and setbacks, neuroticism "is a tendency to over-predict what's going to be scary and under-predict one's ability to cope with it," says University of California, Los Angeles, clinical psychologist Emanuel Maidenberg.

World-class handwringers are born and made, he says.

Most inherit a predisposition to it that is affected by later environmental influences.

"People learn how to cope, first of all, by observing what their parents do," Maidenberg says, "and then are affected by their immediate community and environment, such as peers," who might model better, or worse, coping strategies.

Later life events, such as a serious accident or loss of a loved one, can also influence one's level of neuroticism.

"Some of us are just luckier than others," Maidenberg says.

Daniel Mroczek, an associate professor of developmental studies at Purdue University and the study's lead author, says the higher risk of mortality could be accounted for by chemical changes associated with the release of the stress hormone cortisol.

"When we're under chronic stress or feeling stressed out, our bodies produce higher levels of cortisol and this does damage to our bodies."

Fortunately for worriers, the study held some good news.

Those highly neurotic men who managed to get their worry under control had about the same mortality rate as men who scored high in emotional stability — considered the opposite of neuroticism.

Lifestyle change needed

The notion that neuroticism can be reined in over time has some interesting implications.

"Lowering neuroticism may be akin to lowering cholesterol for someone who has coronary artery disease or lowering salt intake in someone who has hypertension," says C. Freeman, a geriatric psychiatrist at Centinela Freeman Regional Medical Center in Inglewood, Calif.

Just as someone with high blood pressure, for example, would generally try to lower that pressure through lifestyle changes or medication, constant worriers might one day elect to do the same with their trait.

In fact, "I could see a day in the future when you go to your doctor's office and they would do some assessment as to how you're handling stress and make appropriate suggestions and referrals," Mroczek says.

Those remedies might include therapy, exercise, yoga or meditation, as well as taking anti-depressant medication.

Bigger downside

There is an upside to being a chronic worrier, Maidenberg says: thinking of all contingencies.

"Worriers tend to be over-prepared," he says. "As a result, they're often very successful."

But this pales in comparison with the downside, says self-described born worrier Michael Kniespeck of Detroit.

A financial officer for a national non-profit organization, Kniespeck has battled crushing, lifelong worry, caused in part by the trauma of serious childhood bullying.

"It's been a real struggle" learning to manage it, he says. "I was constantly sick."

He finally got help through Emotions Anonymous, a 12-step support program for chronic worriers modeled after Alcoholics Anonymous. (He's now on the board.)

He also found cognitive behavior therapy and rational emotive therapy helpful.

"I'm a different person today than I was 12 years ago," he says.

In addition to creating a better quality of life for himself, Kniespeck may have bought himself a longer one.

"We all have this concept that you can't teach an old dog new tricks," Freeman says. "But this study shows that change is possible. It's never too late to chill."

> ***"When we're under chronic stress or feeling stressed out, our bodies produce higher levels of cortisol and this does damage to our bodies."***
>
> **Daniel Mroczek,** associate professor of developmental studies at Purdue University

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T. Conder Sculp

ORANGE
SPOTSYLVANIA
AUGUSTA
ALBEMARLE
LOUISA
HANOVER
KING WILLIAM
GOOCHLAND
BUCKINGHAM
CUMBERLAND
PRINCE EDWARD
AMELIA
DINWIDDIE
PRINCE GEORGE
SURRY
SUSSEX
CHESTERFIELD
CHARLOTTE
LUNENBURG
MECKLENBURG
BRUNSWICK
GREENESVILLE
SOUTHAMPTON
NORTHAMPTON
HALIFAX
BERTIE
HERTFORD
PITTSYLVANIA
GRANVILLE
CAROLINE
ORANGE
GUILFORD
BUTE
FRANKLIN
EDGECUMBE
JOHNSTON
Hillsborough
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Nottoway R
Blackwater R
Appomattox R
James R
Rock Bridge
Bedford
Blue Ridge
Bevery Manor
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Pigg R
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Sandy R
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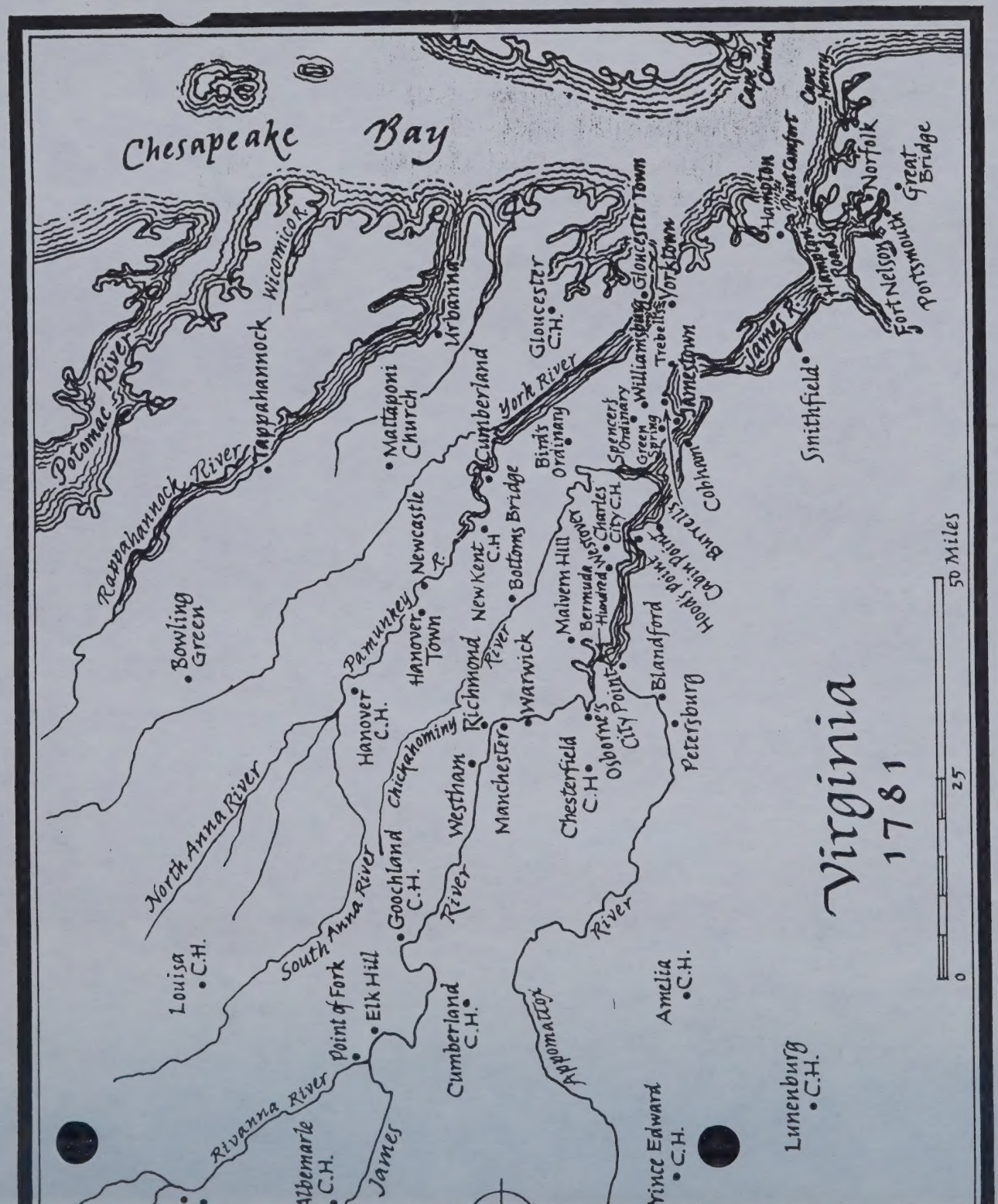

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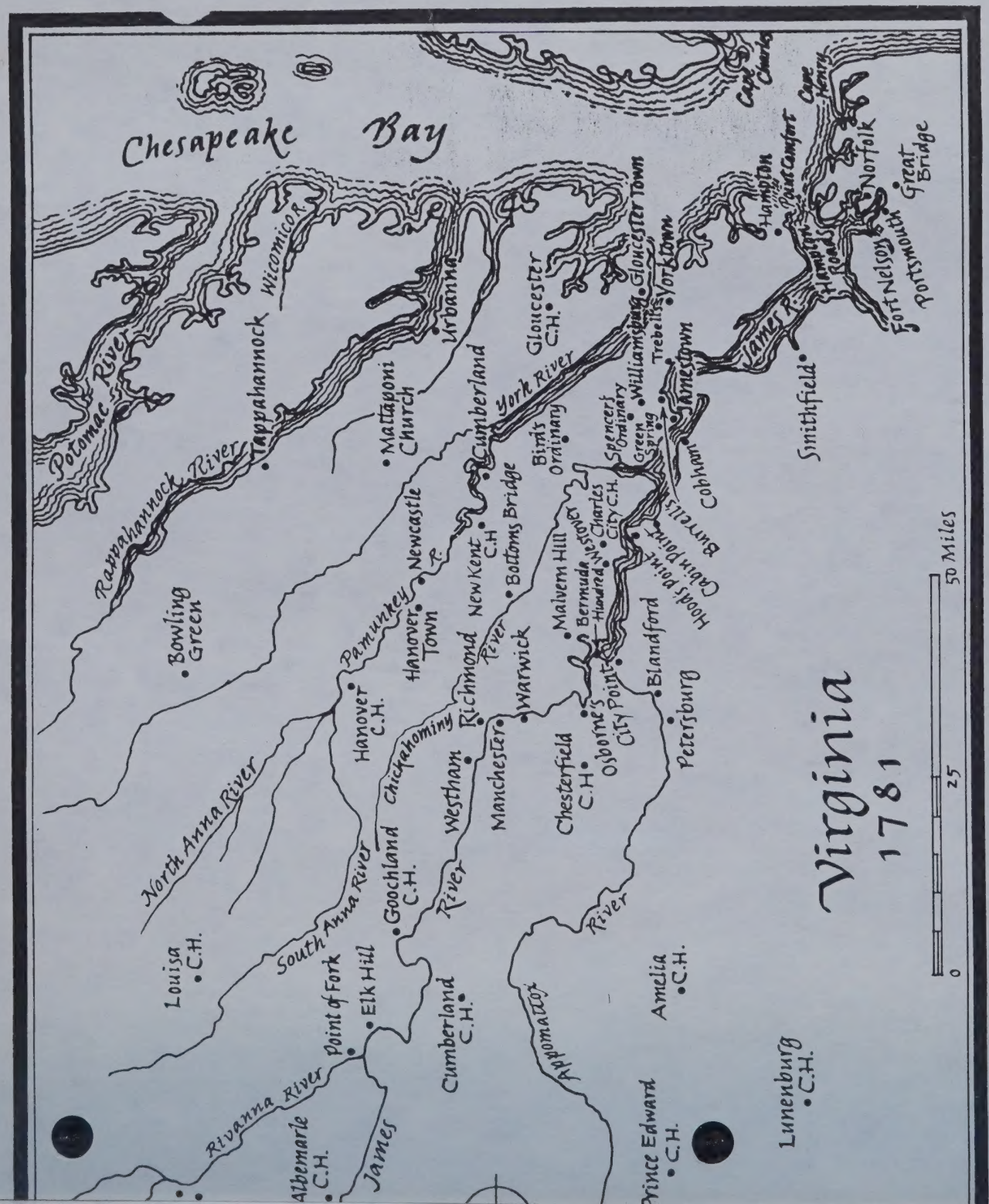

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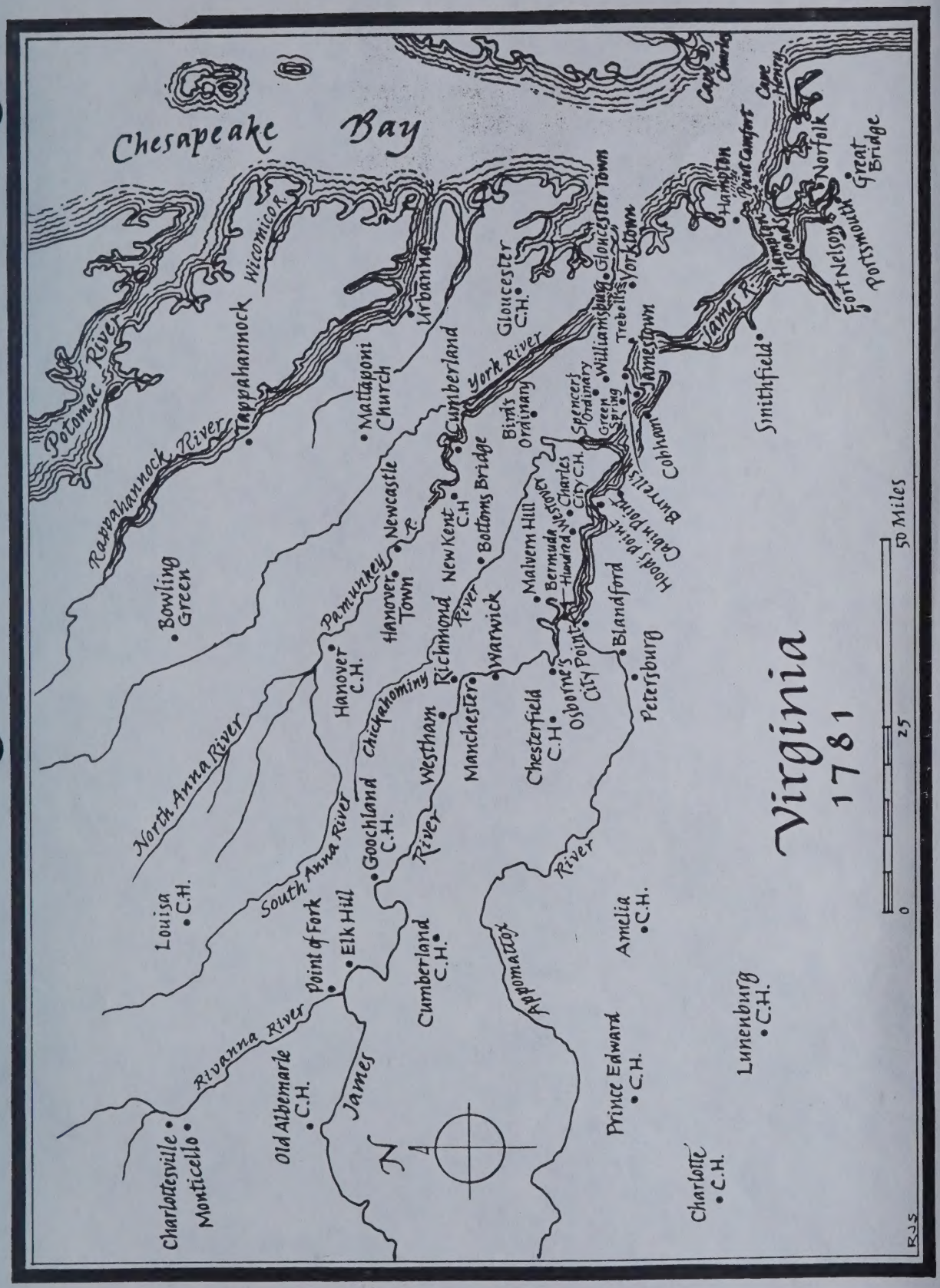
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Chesapeake Bay
Potomac River
Rappahannock River
Wicomico R.
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Urbanna
Mattaponi Church
Cumberland
Gloucester C.H.
York River
Gloucester Town
Yorktown
Williamsburg
Trebells
Jamestown
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Hampton
Point Comfort
Cape Charles
Cape Henry
Norfolk
Great Bridge
Fort Nelson
Portsmouth
Hampton Roads
Smithfield
Cobham
Burrells
Cabin Point
Hoods Point
Spencer's Ordinary
Green Spring
Bird's Ordinary
Charles City C.H.
Westover
Bermuda Hundred
Malvern Hill
Bottoms Bridge
New Kent C.H.
Newcastle
Pamunkey R.
Hanover Town
Hanover C.H.
Bowling Green
Richmond
Warwick
Manchester
Chesterfield C.H.
Osborne's
City Point
Blandford
Petersburg
Chickahominy River
Westham
Goochland C.H.
South Anna River
North Anna River
Louisa C.H.
Point of Fork
Elk Hill
Cumberland C.H.
Rivanna River
Old Albemarle C.H.
James
Charlottesville
Monticello
Appomattox River
Amelia C.H.
Prince Edward C.H.
Lunenburg C.H.
Charlotte C.H.
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CHAPTER 10

The War in the West

FOR sheer adventure, some of the most thrilling exploits of the war for Virginians occurred in the campaign in the West. After a few months of uneasy peace following Dunmore's failure to win over western settlers for the crown, the British adopted the strategy that the French had employed against them for almost a century. Operating from bases along the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico, royal agents organized the Indian tribes of the Ohio country and the old Southwest to keep Americans from expanding across the Appalachian Mountains. With the main Continental armies engaged primarily in the Northeast during the early years of the war, Virginia and other southern states were left to defend themselves on the frontier, and they met the challenge with a remarkable display of cooperation and organization. Authorities had noticeably less difficulty recruiting troops for the conquest and defense of the West than for reinforcement of Washington in the North.

After John Connolly's plan collapsed in the fall of 1775, James Wood, whom the Convention had sent to investigate, went on an extensive tour of the Ohio country to invite Indian leaders who had not participated in Connolly's conference during the summer to another meeting at Pittsburgh in October. Both Congress and Virginia appointed commissioners for the new round of deliberations, with Thomas Walker of Virginia serving as chairman and Arthur St. Clair

Petersburg on March 8 with about seven hundred troops. Prodded by General Benjamin Lincoln's incessant pleas to hurry, the Virginians covered the five hundred miles to Charleston in thirty days. General Charles Scott joined Woodford with the recruits he had been raising, and Jefferson sent Colonel Porterfield with over four hundred volunteers from the state line, although they did not reach the city in time.

Woodford's army entered Charleston on the evening of April 7 to the cheers of the garrison, and the city's bells pealed into the night in celebration. But the relief column could not reverse the situation. A week before the Virginians arrived, Clinton, who had been massing ten thousand men before the city since February, sealed off all routes except the one the Virginians took along the east bank of the Cooper River and across the river by ferry. On April 8 the navy under Admiral Arbuthnot forced its way into Charleston harbor, and six days later the British closed the Cooper River route as well. Trapped and short of supplies, an American council of war on April 19 and 20 agreed to seek a negotiated surrender. Clinton refused and began the bombardment on May 9. Three days later Lincoln unconditionally surrendered the garrison of fifty-five hundred men. On May 29 Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton and the British cavalry virtually annihilated most of the remaining Virginia line on their way to Charleston under Colonel Abraham Buford—about four hundred men—at Waxhaws, South Carolina. The British massacred many Virginians after they surrendered.[19]

News of the capitulation of Charleston took twenty-four days to reach Virginia, where the absence of any word during the entire month of May had generated another bout of near panic. The assembly ignored the tradition that militia did not serve outside the state and ordered twenty-five hundred citizen-soldiers to South Carolina. The legislature also provided for a new troop of fifty cavalry. According to Honyman, the order to the militia "met with great opposition in the assembly," and he predicted that "they will not get one half of them out to S. Carolina."[20] An equally alarming plea from North Carolina for help revealed that state had no arms for its militia. The governor sent ten thousand stand, and on May 24 the assembly adopted a petition to Congress, which George Mason likely composed, asking for replacements and pointedly observing that militia alone could not halt the British drive. With increasing apprehension, the assembly the same day ordered the governor and Council to be ready to call up another five thousand men. It also granted the executive power to impress any horses and wagons needed to facilitate the movement across the state of fourteen hundred

THE ROYAL DESCENT OF A MAYFLOWER PASSENGER

By Sir Anthony Wagner, K.C.V.O.

Garter King of Arms, College of Arms, London, England

Ten years ago I was able to present in The Register (vol. 114, p. 163-168, July 1960) evidence which settled the long vexed question of the parentage of the "Mayflower children", Jasper, Richard and Ellen More. This was a declaration made in or about 1620 to the Lord Chief Justice of England by Samuel More (1594-1662) of Linley, Shropshire, a commander on the Parliament side in the Civil War, 'of the disposing of the four children of Catherine More by Samuel More her late husband together with the reasons moving him thereunto'. The document had been found among his family muniments in January 1959 by my friend and former schoolfellow, the present Mr. Jasper More of Linley, Member of Parliament for Ludlow.

It tells a sad but fascinating story. Samuel More had been married in 1610 when only sixteen to his third cousin Catherine More, the heiress of Larden, then aged 23, presumably in order to keep that property in the family. Between 1612 and 1616 four children were born and baptised as Samuel's before he became aware of "the common fame of the adulterous life of the said Katherine More with one Jacob Blakeway, a fellow of mean parentage and condition" and noticed "the apparent likeness and resemblance of most of the said children in their visages and lineaments of their bodies to the said Blakeway".

The declaration then tells of Catherine's efforts to obtain a divorce from the ecclesiastical court in order to marry Blakeway, of her rejection of her children, and of how Samuel first boarded them with a tenant of his father's and then covenanted with "honest and religious people" "to transport them into Virginia and to see that they should be sufficiently kept and maintained with meat drink apparel lodging and other necessaries and that at the end of seven years they should have 50 acres of land apiece in the Country of Virginia".

So they sailed in the Mayflower as wards of John Carver, William Brewster, and Edward Winslow. Only the boy Richard More (1614-1699) survived childhood; he, as is well known, in time settled in Salem and left descendants. It always seemed to me that he, of all the Pilgrims, could be shown to be of royal descent and I planned, if ever I had occasion or leisure, to investigate this point. When asked by the Editor of The Register in September 1969 if I could provide an article connected with the Pilgrims I resolved to make a search. Two lines have so far emerged; one legitimate and fairly well documented from David I, King of Scotland, from the Saxon Kings, from a sister of William the Conqueror and from Charlemagne; the other, at the present much less well documented, from John de Botetourt, now believed to have been a natural son of Edward I, King of England (cf. *ibid.*, vol. 119, p. 99, April 1965). Others will perhaps be able to improve on this beginning.

First Line

1. MALCOLM III, King of Scotland 1058-1093, mar. 1068 [St.] Margaret, dau. of Edward the Aetheling, son of Edmund Ironside, King of England, a descendant of King Alfred (AR, p. 19).
2. DAVID I, King of Scotland 1124-1153, mar. 1113 Maud, dau. of Waltheof, Earl of Huntingdon, by Maud (d. 1130-1), niece of William the Conqueror (CP, vol. 6, p. 638-642).
3. HENRY, Earl of Huntingdon (d. 1152), mar. Ada (d. 1178), dau. of William de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, by Isabel, dau. of Hugh, Count of Vermandois, a descendant of Charlemagne (*ibid.*, p. 642; AR. p. 65).
4. DAVID, Earl of Huntingdon (d. 1219), mar. 1190 Maud, dau. of Hugh, Earl of Chester (CP, vol. 6, p. 646-7).
5. ADA mar. Sir Henry de Hastings of Ashill, Norfolk (d. 1250) (*ibid.*, p. 345).
6. SIR HENRY DE HASTINGS of Ashill (d. 1268/9) mar. Joan, dau. of Sir William de Cantelou (*ibid.*, p. 345-6).
7. SIR JOHN DE HASTINGS of Abergavenny, Lord Hastings (b. 1262, d. 1312/3), a competitor for the crown of Scotland, 1292, mar. Isabel (d. 1352/3), dau. of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke (*ibid.*, p. 346-8).
8. ELIZABETH mar. Sir Roger de Grey of Ruthin, co. Denbigh, Lord Grey (d. 1352/3) (*ibid.*, p. 152-3).
9. JULIANE (d. 1361) mar. 1329/30 John Talbot of Richard's Castle co. Hereford (d. 1355) (*ibid.*, vol. 12, pt. 1, p. 630).
10. JOHN TALBOT of Richard's Castle (d. 1374/5) mar. Katherine (d. 1381) (*ibid.*, p. 631).
11. ELIZABETH (d. 1407) mar. Sir Warin l'Arcedeckne, Lord Arcedeckne (d. 1400) (*ibid.*, vol. 1, p. 187; vol. 12, pt. 1, p. 631).
12. ELEANOR (d. 1447) mar. 1385 Sir Walter Lucy of Newington, Kent (d. 1444) (*ibid.*, vol. 8, p. 261-2).
13. ELEANOR mar. Thomas Hopton of Hopton, co. Salop (see no. 9 in the Second Line) (*ibid.*, p. 263).
14. ELIZABETH (b. 1426/7, d. 1498) mar. 1st, Sir Roger Corbet of Moreton Corbet, co. Salop (d. 1467). She mar. 2ndly, John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, who d. 1470, and 3rdly, Sir William Stanley, K. G., who d. 1494/5 (*ibid.*, vol. 12, pt. 2, p. 845).
15. JANE mar. Thomas Cresset of Upton Cresset, co. Salop. Will dated 20 Aug. 1520 (Shropshire Archaeological & Natural History Society *Transactions*, 4th Ser., vol. 6, p. 216).
16. RICHARD CRESSET of Upton Cresset mar. Jane, dau. of Walter Wrottesley (d. 1473) of Wrottesley, co. Stafford (College of Arms, MS. Vincent 134, fo. 257: William Salt Society, New Ser., vol. 6, pt. 2, p. 400).
17. MARGARET mar. Thomas More of Larden, co. Salop (College of Arms MS. C. 20, fo. 137, Visitation of Shropshire 1623).
18. JASPER MORE of Larden, will dated 27 May 1611, proved 25 May 1614 (P.C.C. 42 Lawe), mar. Elizabeth, dau. of Nicholas Smalley.
19. KATHERINE MORE mar. Samuel More of Linley, mother by Jacob Blakeway of an illegitimate son called:
20. RICHARD MORE, of Salem, passenger in the *Mayflower*.

Second Line

1. EDWARD I, King of England 1272-1307, had an illegitimate son:
2. JOHN BOTETOURT, Lord Botetourt (d. 1324), mar. about 1285 Maud, dau. of Thomas FitzOtes of Mendlesham, Suffolk (Hailes Abbey Chronicle, British Museum MS. Cotton, Cleopatra D. III, fo. 51; *Handbook of British Chronology*, Royal Hist. Soc., 2nd ed. (1961), p. 35; CP, vol. 2, p. 233-4).
3. MAUD (d. 1391), said to have been dau. of 2, mar. 1327 Reynold, Lord Grey of Wilton (b. 1311, d. 1370) (CP, vol. 6, p. 176-7).
4. HENRY, Lord Grey of Wilton (b. ca. 1340, d. 1396), mar. 1379 Elizabeth (d. 1402), said to be dau. of Gilbert, Lord Talbot, of Eccleswall, co. Hereford (*ibid.*, p. 177-8).
5. RICHARD, Lord Grey of Wilton (b. ca. 1393, d. 1461), mar. 1st (it is said) Blanche, dau. of Sir Philip de la Vache. Had no. 6, below, been his son by the second wife, Margaret, dau. of William, Lord Ferrers of Groby (as asserted in MCS, p. 85), there would be a legitimate descent here from Edward I. Since however, that marriage took place in 1427, this is chronologically impossible (CP, vol. 6, p. 178-9).
6. ALICE (stated in College of Arms MSS, Vincent 51, fo. 40 and 134, fo. 134, and by Owen & Blakeway, *History of Shrewsbury*, vol. 2, p. 139 to have been dau. of no. 5 above, but in Harleian Society edition of the *Visitation of Shropshire*, p. 254, to have been dau. of Sir Richard Pembridge, K. G.) mar. Sir William Burley of Bromcroft, co. Salop (d. 1470), Speaker of the House of Commons 1436-43 (DNB, vol. 7, p. 376: Shropshire Archaeological & Natural History Society *Transactions*, 4th Ser., vol. 6, p. 232).
7. ELIZABETH mar. 1st, Sir John Hopton (*ibid.*, p. 233).
8. SIR WALTER HOPTON mar. Joan, dau. & coheir of Sir Walter Mortimer (College of Arms, MS. Vincent 134, fo. 134).
9. THOMAS HOPTON mar. Eleanor, dau. of Sir Walter Lucy (see no. 13 of the First Line above).

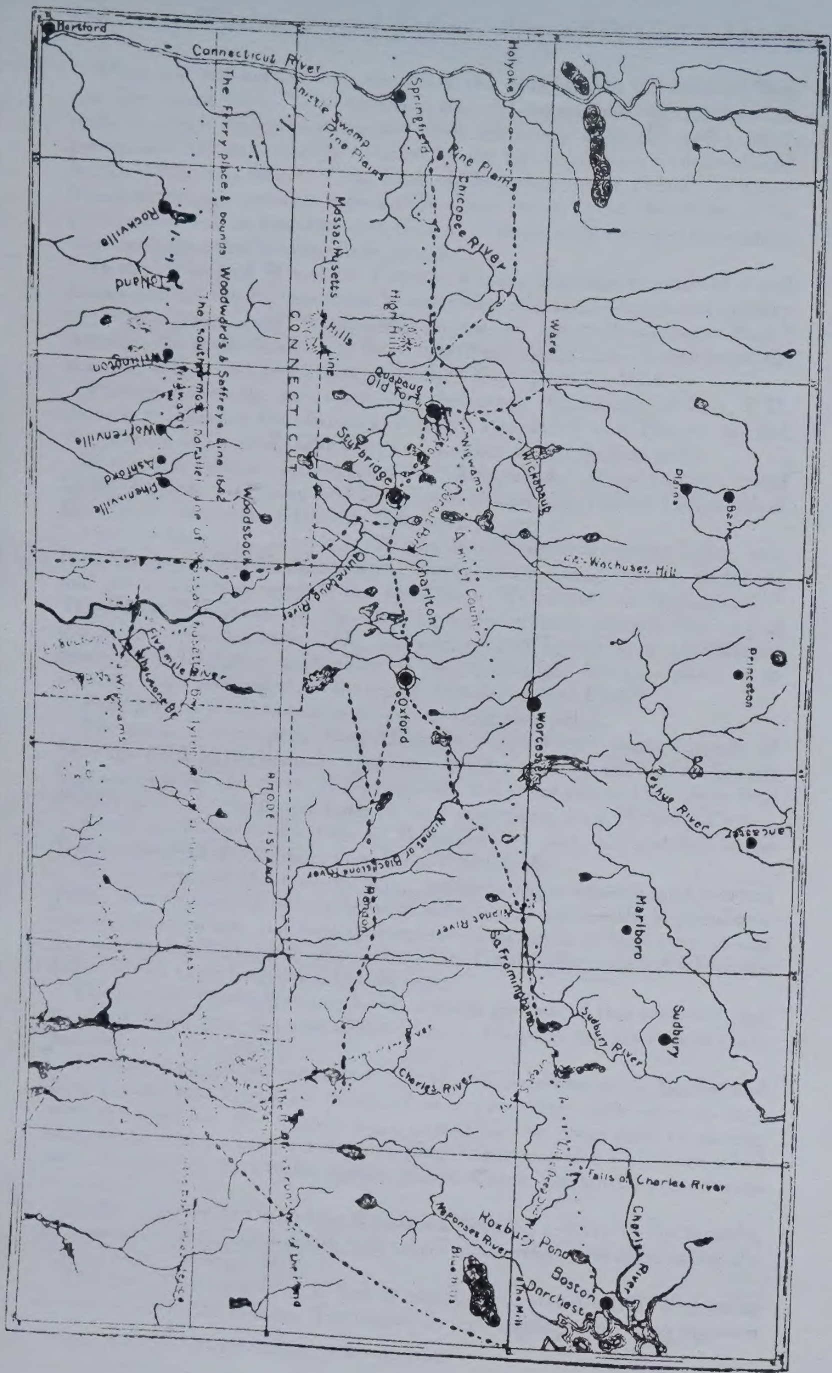
Abbreviations

CP = *Complete Peerage*, new edition (14 vols.), 1910-1959.
AR = F. L. Weis, *Ancestral Roots of Sixty Colonists* (1951).
MCS = A. Adams & F. L. Weis, *The Magna Carta Sureties*, 1215 (1955).

PLIMOTH PLANTATION

A Pilgrim Anniversary issue of THE REGISTER would not be complete without a few words about the reconstituted Pilgrim village known as Plimoth Plantation. Built on land similar in formation to that upon which the first settlers dwelt, its faithfully re-created homes with their thatched roofs and fenced kitchen gardens provide an authentic picture of life in the early years of the Colony.

An excerpt from The Articles of Incorporation of the Plantation sets forth its purposes: "The creation, construction and maintenance of a Pilgrim Village as a Memorial to the Pilgrim Fathers; . . . the restoration or reproduction of antiquarian houses and buildings, implements, tools and facilities; the historical education of the public with respect to the struggles of the early Settlers in the Town of Plymouth, the expansion of that settlement and the influences of the Pilgrim Fathers throughout the world. . . ." The Board of Governors and Staff of the Plantation continue to study to carry out these announced purposes.



Sturbridge

INTERPRETATION OF WOODWARD'S AND SAFFERY'S MAP OF 1642, OR THE EARLIEST BAY PATH.

By Levi Badger Chase, Esq., of Sturbridge, Mass.

It may be well at the outset to quote from Hubbard's History of New England,* written about 1679, respecting some customs of the aborigines,—"Every noated place of fishing or hunting was usually a distinct seigniory, and thither all theire friends and allyes of the neighboring provinces used to resort in the time of yeere to attend those seasons, partly for recreation, and partly to make provission for the yeere. Such places as they chose for their abode, were usually at the falls of great rivers, or neare the sea side, where was any convenience of catching such as every summer and winter used to come upon the coast: att which times they used, like good fellows, to make all common; and then those who had entertained theire neighbors by the sea side, expected the like kindness from them againe, up higher in the country: and they were wont to have theire great dances for mirth at these generall meetings. With such kinde of entercourse were their affayres and commerce carried on, between those that lived up in the country, and those that were seated on the sea coast, about the havens and channells that issued into the sea; where there used to be at all times, clams, mussels, and oaysters, and in the summer season lobsters, bass, or mullet, and sturgeon, of which they used to take great plenty, and dry them in the smoake, and keep them the rest of the yeare. Up higher, at the falls of great rivers, they used to take salmon, shad, alewives, that used in great quantities, more than cart loades, in the spring to pass up into the fresh watter ponds and lakes, therein to spawne, of all which they, with their wares, used to take great store for their use. In all such places there was wont to bee great resort."

From wigwam to wigwam, that had hospitable doors always open on the leeward side, the prehistoric people drifted on their long-distance paths. A stone mortar for the grinding of parched corn, was a halting place; and if necessary, within their wraps of skins or woven feathers, they slept as contentedly in the great pathless forests as the birds within their nests. Their trails, by constant use, became paths.

Upon the advent of another race, the marks of the Indian's moccasined feet were very soon covered by the heavy steps of the white men. The path of the Indian became the earliest roadway of the pioneer settlers. There has been transmitted to us from early times, some knowledge, indefinite in parts, of the general course of some of the long-distance paths used by the Indians.

April 4, 1631, three sachems from Agawam, or vicinity of Springfield, one of whom had for a time been in the service of Sir Walter Raleigh, visited Gov. Winthrop, and bore to the English the first intelligence of the Connecticut River, and of the way overland to their place of residence. This is the route that is to be particularly considered later on; and it is sufficient at present to say that writers agree that from Boston it went through South Framingham to Oxford.

* See First Edition (1815), p. 30.—Editor.

There was another path mentioned in the grant of the old town of Mendon, date about 1660. The township was laid out on both sides, and bounds made at certain distances north and south each way from the path; which proves that the ways usually traveled by the natives were well defined landmarks. This was called "The Path to Nipmug Great Pond," or Chaubunagungamaug. As the Indian village was probably at the outlet of the pond, which was on the side next Oxford, it practically brought this path to unite with the other coming from Boston.

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Solomon Saffery.*

To make available and clear the facts that may be learned from this old paper, a new map has been made after the United States Geological Survey, covering the same territory as the ancient map. The checks on the map are 15 minute spaces.

The 1642 map was marked off into the same number of equal spaces and laid upon this, using red ink. The distances from point to point are rela-

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The route of Woodward and Saffery between Boston and Springfield is placed upon their map as an imaginary straight line. But when they noted their passage of Nipnet River and Singletary Pond, they gave positive knowledge of their position.

Passing from there over a stretch which they called "a hilly country," we are equally sure of where they were when they struck the ponds and wigwams, which we recognize as the ponds now called Little Alum Pond and Sherman's Ponds in Brimfield, and the wigwams are in the position of "Quabaug Old Fort." The path between these points, a distance of about twenty miles, will be described later, after noticing some points on the lower route between the Connecticut River and Providence. It may be a question as to which of the two was the outward bound and which the return route, as traversed by the surveying party. Assuming, therefore, that they followed a well known way from Boston to Springfield, they then passed down the river to latitude 41° 55′, and established a bound at Windsor ferry place. From thence they appear to have made their way as directly as possible across country to Providence, noting latitude from time to time, and remarkable things seen. They passed by Shenipsit pond above Rockville, and through the location of the villages of Tolland, Willington, Warrenville, Ashford and Phœnixville.

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To return to the northern route of the surveyors. A year or two later, that is, January, 1645, John Winthrop, Jr., passed over this road, having with him one servant and a horse. A free translation of his diary, which was written in abbreviated Latin, has been published by the Massachusetts Historical Society.*

It appears that Mr. Winthrop's intention, when he left Boston, was to leave the Springfield Path and pass down into the Mohigan country, but failed to identify the way. He then thought he would visit his black-lead mine property, but missed the way to that also. He started from Boston the 11th of January, and the second night camped on the north-east bank of Nipnet or Blackstone River, having traveled in the two days a distance of thirty miles by air-line. The third night he passed in the woods, and the fourth, which was very cold, in a wigwam beyond "Quabaug Pond." The next morning he was informed by Indians that he had passed the black-lead mine and was headed towards Springfield, to which place he then decided to go. He was obliged to camp out one more night, arriving in Springfield on Sunday, having been six days on the road. Twenty-seven miles for the third and fourth days' journey would have brought him to "Quabaug Old Fort," Springfield being twenty miles farther on. It seems quite evident that the pond that is called "Quabaug Pond," near which he passed the fourth night in a wigwam, was the one near "Quabaug Old Fort."

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The pond at East Brookfield called Quabaug is objected to not only because of its being off of the then known route, but it was, in proportionate distance, too near Nipmuck river and too far from Springfield; and could not at any rate have been said to be beyond the black-lead mine.

The first grant of Brookfield, in 1660, describes the six mile square as being near Quabaug ponds; speaking of them in the plural number.

Right here it may not be improper to advance an idea that has occurred to me. The pond at the "Old Fort" John Winthrop, Jr., called Quabaug; the next one east was called by the Indians Pookoo-quabaug (if we choose so to spell it); the next pond, still eastwardly of that, was called the same, making the two Pookoo-quabaug ponds. The valley between was called Puttakoo-quabaug. The pond northward, at West Brookfield, was Wiquabaug, another at East Brookfield called Quabaug, and the whole region was occupied by the Quabaug Indians.

The discovery of the path from Oxford to Brimfield, by the only process, perhaps, by which it ever could have been accomplished in detail, was in its first inception accidental.

In 1729, an association of gentlemen obtained from the General Court of the Province of Massachusetts a grant of land "lying between Brimfield and Oxford, Brookfield and the Province line," for a new township, which, after its settlement, was incorporated and received the name of Sturbridge.

As early as the following spring, 1730, the grantees proceeded to lay out a portion of their land for settlement. A careful description of the lots surveyed was recorded in what is called "The Proprietors' Book," which is preserved in the archives of the town. These earliest records contain occasional mention of the Brimfield and Oxford Path, or the "Old Path," and "Old Fordways." As found in the old book, these words convey to the casual reader little knowledge as to the location of these paths. For the purpose of studying local history, I drew upon paper, from the verbal descriptions found in the records, the lines of all the first surveys of land, placed the lots in their relative positions, and made a map of the town. This enabled me to establish the actual position of the lots in the town and also to locate the Brimfield and Oxford Path. There is a record which locates the "Old Oxford Path" at a certain point, which we find upon the line between Sturbridge and Charlton. We will first follow this path eastward, up a hill into pasture land. The path is soon obscured by a field and a north and south road, beyond which we enter a branch road extending easterly, then turning to the north after a walk of about a mile. Right at the elbow, the Path leaves the public highway and continues as a path for about two miles, being cut by two north and south roads and broken by farm improvements. It then connects with the present road extending four or five miles onward to Oxford Plains, entering the village parallel with what was, in the early history of that town, called Quabaug Lane or Path.

Returning to the Sturbridge and Charlton line, we find the path extending westward about half a mile, then obliterated for about the same distance, then appearing for a mile in pasture and woodland, and so alternating in shorter sections to the "Great Road" near the Worcester South Agricultural Society Fair Grounds. The grounds occupy the site of the Indian village of Tantiusque.

The Path conformed with the "Great Road" as far as Fiskdale, thence bore to the right over a swell of land, cropping out on uncultivated soil, crossed the valley where once dwelt Wattalloowekin and Nakin, the good

Indians of Puttakookuppog who, in 1655, gave to the Rev. John Eliot, apostle to the Indians, a large tract of land upon which to found a village of "Praying Indians," like that at Natick. The Path passed on the north side of Little Alum Pond, called on the old map "great pond," and on to "Quabang Old Fort."

So we have Quabaug Lane or Path at Oxford village, and Quabaug Fort at Brimfield, connected by a path still traceable, and very direct in its course.

It is this section of the old way from Boston to Springfield which I claim as my own discovery, and that no other person could have traced this old road in detail, without the resurrection, in the manner described, of the records found in Sturbridge.

We have ascertained, by the Interpretation of Woodward's and Saffery's Map, that this path from Boston to Springfield was used by white men as early as 1642. From the records of town orders and votes passed by the inhabitants of Springfield, we learn the name of this old highway. In the History of Springfield, by M. A. Green, page 99, we find transcribed from the earliest town records, that have survived to this day, the following:—"Ordered by the town in November 1646; That Jno. Clarke or those that shall Joyne with him in ye burninge of Tarr shall have liberty to gather candlewood in ye playne in ye Bay Path, p^r vided they come not to gather any in this side the great pond and ye swamps that point out from it to Chickopee river and the Mill river wch is Judged to be about five miles from the town."

In April following, 1647, special instructions to surveyors were, besides keeping the highways in condition, to open "A Horse way over the meddow to ye 'Bay Path,' and a Bridge over the 3 corner Brooke into the plaine."

The Rev. John Eliot wrote, while at Windsor, in 1649: "20 myles up the river layeth Springfield where Mr. Moxon is pastor. And this town overland from the Bay layeth : 80 : or : 90 : myles South West and is the road way to all the towns upon this river and [that] lye more southward."

This was the way over which passed all the parties of immigrants, and all the intercourse between the Bay settlements and those on Connecticut river, overland, previous to 1648. This was "The Bay Path" of Dr. J. G. Holland's historical novel bearing that title, of which the author writes as follows:—

"The principal communication with the Eastern settlement was by a path marked by trees a portion of the distance, and by slight clearings of brush and thicket for the remainder. No stream was bridged, no hill graded, and no marsh drained. The path led through woods which bore the marks of the centuries, over barren hills that had been licked by the Indians' hounds of fire, and along the banks of streams that the seine had never dragged. This path was known as the 'Bay Path,' or the path to the Bay, and received its name in the same manner as the multitudinous 'old Bay-roads' that led to Boston from every quarter of Masssachusetts. It was wonderful what a powerful interest was attached to the Bay Path. It was the channel through which laws were communicated, through which flowed news from distant friends, and through which came long, loving letters and messages. It was the vaulted passage along which echoed the voices that called from across the ocean, and through which, like low-toned thunder, rolled the din of the great world. That rough thread of soil, chopped by the blades of a hundred streams, was a bond that radiated at each terminus into a thousand fibres of love and interest, and hope and memory.

"The Bay Path was charmed ground—a precious passage—and during the spring, the summer, and the early autumn, hardly a settler at Agawam went out of doors, or changed his position in the fields, or looked up from his labor, or rested on his oars upon the bosom of the river, without turning his eyes to the point at which that Path opened from the brow of the wooded hill up on the east, where now the bell of the huge arsenal tells hourly of the coming of a stranger along the path of time.

"And when some worn and weary man came in sight, upon his half-starved horse, or two or three pedestrians, bending beneath their packs and swinging their sturdy staves, were seen approaching, the village was astir from one end to the other. Whoever the comer might be, he was welcomed with a cordiality and universality that was not so much an evidence of hospitality, perhaps, as of the wish to hear of the welfare of those who were loved, or to feel the kiss of one more wave from the great ocean of the world.

"And when one of the settlers started forth upon the journey to the Bay, with his burden of letters and messages, and his numberless commissions for petty purchases, the event was one well known to every individual, and the adventurer received the benefit of public prayers for the prosperity of his passage and the safety of his return."

RICHARD WARREN OF THE MAYFLOWER, AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

By Mrs. Washington A. Roebling of Trenton, New Jersey.

[Continued from page 78.]

9. Richard Warren[3] (*Nathaniel,*[2] *Richard*[1]), was born at Plymouth, in 1646, and died at Middleborough, 23 January, 1696–7. Sometime after the close of King Philip's War he removed with his family from Plymouth to Namasket, or the "Middleborough purchase"—the favorite summer residence of the principal Indian chiefs of New England—to occupy the lands which had been granted to his father, and which were described as "5th Lot, bounded with a white oak marked standing in a plain."*

He married Sarah ——, to whom was granted the administration of his estate, 18 March, 1696–7.†

Children:

i. James Warren,[4] b. 13 January, 1679;‡ d. 25 December, 1709. He may have married and had issue, but no such record has been found. His estate was administered upon by his uncle, James Warren, Esqr, 4 March, 1709.

13. ii. Samuel Warren, b. 7 March, 1682–3; d. 1750; m. Eleanor Billington.

iii. Hope Warren, m. David Torrey of Scituate.§

iv. Anne Warren, m. 8 April, 1712, John May of Plymouth.

* Sketches of the early History of Middleborough. See Register, iii. 213–20; 330–44.
† Plymouth County Probate Files.
‡ The Plymouth Colony Records also give the birth of James, son of Richard, as in January, 1682, but this does not agree with the Plymouth town records of death, 25 December, 1709, in thirtieth year.
§ Deane's History of Scituate, p. 359.

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ERPRETATION OF WOODWARD'S AND SAFFERY'S MAP OF 1642, OR THE EARLIEST BAY PATH.

By Levi Badger Chase, Esq., of Sturbridge, Mass.

It may be well at the outset to quote from Hubbard's History of New gland,* written about 1679, respecting some customs of the aborigines,—Every noated place of fishing or hunting was usually a distinct seigniory, d thither all theire friends and allyes of the neighboring provinces used to sort in the time of yeere to attend those seasons, partly for recreation, d partly to make provission for the yeere. Such places as they chose for eir abode, were usually at the falls of great rivers, or neare the sea side, here was any convenience of catching such as every summer and winter ed to come upon the coast: att which times they used, like good fellows, make all common; and then those who had entertained theire neighbors the sea side, expected the like kindness from them againe, up higher in the ountry: and they were wont to have theire great dances for mirth at these nerall meetings. With such kinde of entercourse were their affayres and commerce carried on, between those that lived up in the country, and those at were seated on the sea coast, about the havens and channells that is-el into the sea; where there used to be at all times, clams, mussels, and ysters, and in the summer season lobsters, bass, or mullet, and sturgeon, which they used to take great plenty, and dry them in the smoake, and ep them the rest of the yeare. Up higher, at the falls of great rivers, y used to take salmon, shad, alewives, that used in great quantities, ore than cart loades, in the spring to pass up into the fresh watter ponds d lakes, therein to spawne, of all which they, with their wares, used to ke great store for their use. In all such places there was wont to bee eat resort."

From wigwam to wigwam, that had hospitable doors always open on the ward side, the prehistoric people drifted on their long-distance paths. stone mortar for the grinding of parched corn, was a halting place; d if necessary, within their wraps of skins or woven feathers, they slept contentedly in the great pathless forests as the birds within their nests. eir trails, by constant use, became paths.

Upon the advent of another race, the marks of the Indian's mocca-ed feet were very soon covered by the heavy steps of the white men. e path of the Indian became the earliest roadway of the pioneer settlers. ere has been transmitted to us from early times, some knowledge, in-nite in parts, of the general course of some of the long-distance paths d by the Indians.

April 4, 1631, three sachems from Agawam, or vicinity of Springfield, e of whom had for a time been in the service of Sir Walter Raleigh, ited Gov. Winthrop, and bore to the English the first intelligence of the nnecticut River, and of the way overland to their place of residence. is is the route that is to be particularly considered later on; and it is ficient at present to say that writers agree that from Boston it went rough South Framingham to Oxford.

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The pond at East Brookfield called Quabaug is objected to not only be of its being off of the then known route, but it was, in proportionate ance, too near Nipmuck river and too far from Springfield; and could at any rate have been said to be beyond the black-lead mine.

The first grant of Brookfield, in 1660, describes the six mile square as near Quabaug ponds; speaking of them in the plural number.

Right here it may not be improper to advance an idea that has occurred The pond at the "Old Fort" John Winthrop, Jr., called Quabaug; next one east was called by the Indians Pookoo-quabaug (if we choose spell it); the next pond, still eastwardly of that, was called the same, ing the two Pookoo-quabaug ponds. The valley between was called koo-quabaug. The pond northward, at West Brookfield, was Wi-baug, another at East Brookfield called Quabaug, and the whole region occupied by the Quabaug Indians.

The discovery of the path from Oxford to Brimfield, by the only process, aps, by which it ever could have been accomplished in detail, was in its inception accidental.

In 1729, an association of gentlemen obtained from the General Court of Province of Massachusetts a grant of land "lying between Brimfield Oxford, Brookfield and the Province line," for a new township, ch, after its settlement, was incorporated and received the name of Stur-dge.

As early as the following spring, 1730, the grantees proceeded to lay out rtion of their land for settlement. A careful description of the lots sur-ed was recorded in what is called "The Proprietors' Book," which is erved in the archives of the town. These earliest records contain sional mention of the Brimfield and Oxford Path, or the "Old Path," "Old Fordways." As found in the old book, these words convey to casual reader little knowledge as to the location of these paths. For the pose of studying local history, I drew upon paper, from the verbal des-tions found in the records, the lines of all the first surveys of land, ed the lots in their relative positions, and made a map of the town. enabled me to establish the actual position of the lots in the town and to locate the Brimfield and Oxford Path. There is a record which locates "Old Oxford Path" at a certain point, which we find upon the line ween Sturbridge and Charlton. We will first follow this path eastward, hill into pasture land. The path is soon obscured by a field and a th and south road, beyond which we enter a branch road extending erly, then turning to the north after a walk of about a mile. Right at elbow, the Path leaves the public highway and continues as a path for t two miles, being cut by two north and south roads and broken by m improvements. It then connects with the present road extending four ve miles onward to Oxford Plains, entering the village parallel with t was, in the early history of that town, called Quabaug Lane or Path.

Returning to the Sturbridge and Charlton line, we find the path extend-g westward about half a mile, then obliterated for about the same dis-e, then appearing for a mile in pasture and woodland, and so alternat-g in shorter sections to the "Great Road" near the Worcester South Agri-ural Society Fair Grounds. The grounds occupy the site of the Indian ge of Tantiusque.

The Path conformed with the "Great Road" as far as Fiskdale, thence e to the right over a swell of land, cropping out on uncultivated soil, ed the valley where once dwelt Wattalloowekin and Nakin, the good

Indians of Puttakookuppog who, in 1655, gave to the Rev. John E apostle to the Indians, a large tract of land upon which to found a vil of "Praying Indians," like that at Natick. The Path passed on the n side of Little Alum Pond, called on the old map "great pond," and o "Quabaug Old Fort."

So we have Quabaug Lane or Path at Oxford village, and Quabaug F at Brimfield, connected by a path still traceable, and very direct in its co

It is this section of the old way from Boston to Springfield which I cl as my own discovery, and that no other person could have traced this road in detail, without the resurrection, in the manner described, of the cords found in Sturbridge.

We have ascertained, by the Interpretation of Woodward's and Saffery Map, that this path from Boston to Springfield was used by white me early as 1642. From the records of town orders and votes passed by inhabitants of Springfield, we learn the name of this old highway. In History of Springfield, by M. A. Green, page 99, we find transcribed f the earliest town records, that have survived to this day, the following "Ordered by the town in November 1646; That Jno. Clarke or those shall Joyne with him in ye burninge of Tarr shall have liberty to ga candlewood in ye playne in ye Bay Path, p^rvided they come not to ga any in this side the great pond and ye swamps that point out from Chickopee river and the Mill river wch is Judged to be about five miles f the town."

In April following, 1647, special instructions to surveyors were, bes keeping the highways in condition, to open "A Horse way over the med to ye 'Bay Path,' and a Bridge over the 3 corner Brooke into the pla

The Rev. John Eliot wrote, while at Windsor, in 1649: "20 myle the river layeth Springfield where Mr. Moxon is pastor. And this overland from the Bay layeth : 80 : or : 90 : myles South West and is road way to all the towns upon this river and [that] lye more southwa

This was the way over which passed all the parties of immigrants, an the intercourse between the Bay settlements and those on Connecticut ri overland, previous to 1648. This was "The Bay Path" of Dr. J. Holland's historical novel bearing that title, of which the author writ follows:—

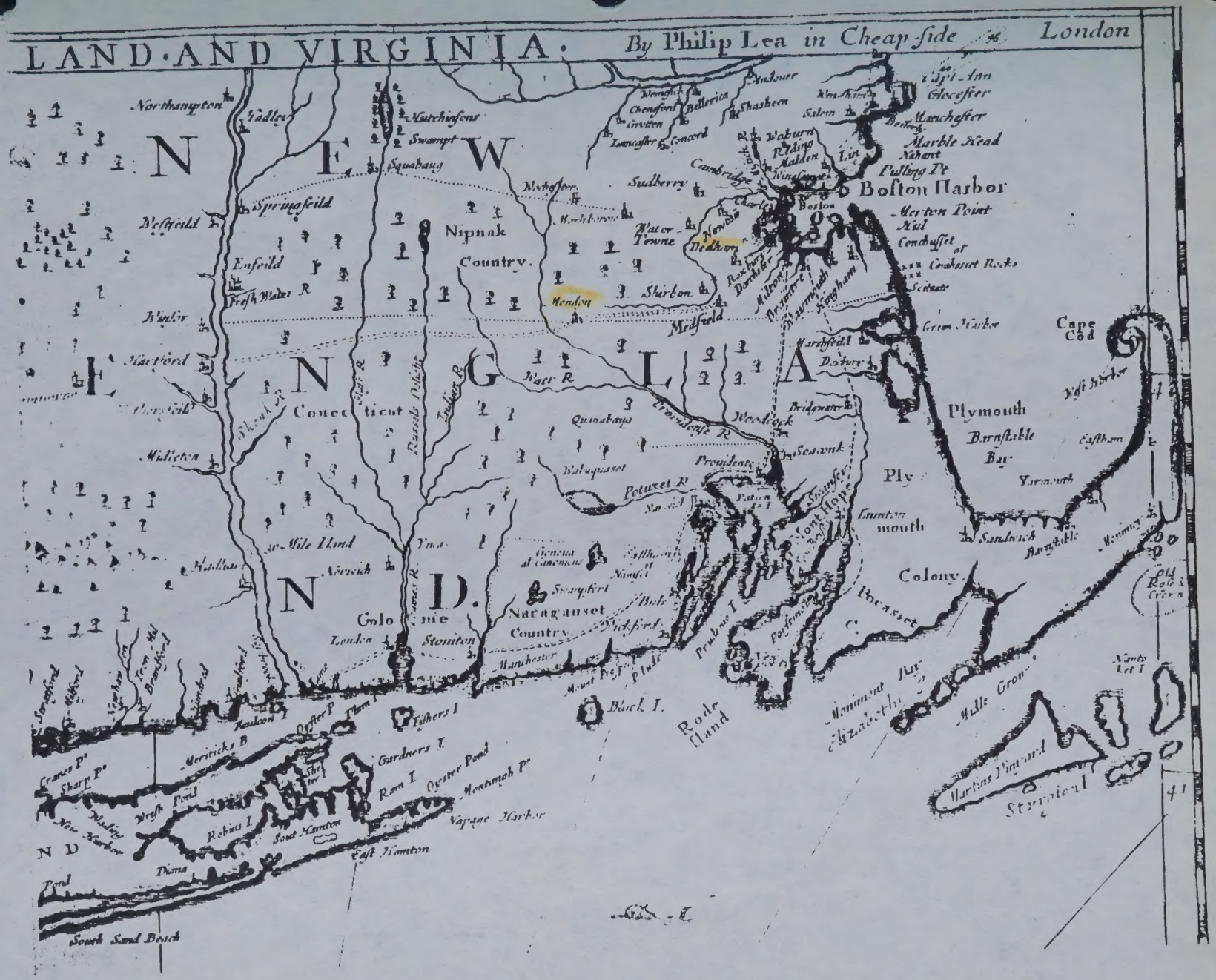
"The principal communication with the Eastern settlement was by a marked by trees a portion of the distance, and by slight clearings of b and thicket for the remainder. No stream was bridged, no hill graded, no marsh drained. The path led through woods which bore the mark the centuries, over barren hills that had been licked by the Indians' ho of fire, and along the banks of streams that the seine had never drag This path was known as the 'Bay Path,' or the path to the Bay, an ceived its name in the same manner as the multitudinous 'old Bay-ro that led to Boston from every quarter of Masssachusetts. It was wo ful what a powerful interest was attached to the Bay Path. It wa channel through which laws were communicated, through which flowed from distant friends, and through which came long, loving letters and sages. It was the vaulted passage along which echoed the voices that c from across the ocean, and through which, like low-toned thunder, r the din of the great world. That rough thread of soil, chopped by blades of a hundred streams, was a bond that radiated at each termin a thousand fibres of love and interest, and hope and memory.

"The Bay Path was charmed ground—a precious passage—and d

ing, the summer, and the early autumn, hardly a settler at Agawam out of doors, or changed his position in the fields, or looked up from or rested on his oars upon the bosom of the river, without turning to the point at which that Path opened from the brow of the hill up on the east, where now the bell of the huge arsenal tells of the coming of a stranger along the path of time.

And when some worn and weary man came in sight, upon his half- horse, or two or three pedestrians, bending beneath their packs and their sturdy staves, were seen approaching, the village was astir end to the other. Whoever the comer might be, he was welcomed cordiality and universality that was not so much an evidence of ity, perhaps, as of the wish to hear of the welfare of those who were or to feel the kiss of one more wave from the great ocean of the

And when one of the settlers started forth upon the journey to the Bay, burden of letters and messages, and his numberless commissions purchases, the event was one well known to every individual, and venturer received the benefit of public prayers for the prosperity of and the safety of his return."



MAP OF NEW ENGLAND IN 1692 BY PHILIP LEA

Showing Connecticut Path from Medfield to Mendon and Hartford and also showing Wabbaquasset and the Quinebaug Rivers out of their true positions, photographed from map in John Carter Brown Library, Brown University.*

SUTTON.

THIS town was originally purchased by a number of persons of John Wampus, a sachem, and his company of Indians, who claimed it, and was confirmed to the purchasers by the general court in 1704. It was formed into a township and called Sutton by an act of the legislature in 1715. The settling of the town was retarded for some time by reason of the wars with the Indians.

In the year 1716, three families were seated in the place, and spent the succeeding winter there, which was that of the great snow. This snow fell on some of the last days of February, (O. S.) and came so deep that it wholly covered over the hut in which one of the families lived. The man being from home, the family would probably have suffered much, had not an Indian, who knew the circumstances, come to their relief. He found the cottage only by the hole which the smoke from the fireplace had made through the snow. In September, 1717, the first child was born in the town, named Abigail Marsh, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Marsh.

Congregational Church, Sutton.

The above is a western view of the Congregational church in Sutton, which is situated on an elevated hill, commanding an extensive prospect in various directions. At present there are but few houses in the immediate vicinity of the church.

This is a pleasant town, and extensively engaged in manufacturing. It is watered by the Blackstone river, and the Blackstone canal passes on the northern border. The township is generally hilly, though of good soil. It contains soap-stone, and excellent granite for building. In the town are 2 Congregational meeting-houses, 2 Baptist, and 1 Episcopal. Population, 2,457. Distance, 10 miles from Worcester, and 44 from Boston. Wilkinsonville, a small manufacturing village, containing an Episcopal church, is on Blackstone river, on the northern border of the town. In 1837 there were in the limits of the town 4 cotton mills, 7,356 spindles; 1,301,727 yards of cotton goods were manufactured; value, $125,572; males employed, 94; females, 100; 2 woollen mills, 4 sets of machinery; 82,000 yards of cloth were manufactured; value, $110,000; males employed, 40; females, 24. There were

It seems the early Lawrences had the same coat of arms as ours.

Lawrence

The History of The Parish of Preston

IN AMOUNDERNESS IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

BY

HENRY FISHWICK, F.S.A.

AUTHOR OF "THE HISTORY OF GOOSNARGH," "THE HISTORY OF KIRKHAM," "THE LANCASHIRE LIBRARY," "THE HISTORY OF ROCHDALE," "A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE" *(Popular County Histories)*, &c., &c.

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
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ITEM ON ROLL
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ROCHDALE:—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JAMES CLEGG, THE ALDINE PRESS.

LONDON:—ELLIOT STOCK, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW.

1900.

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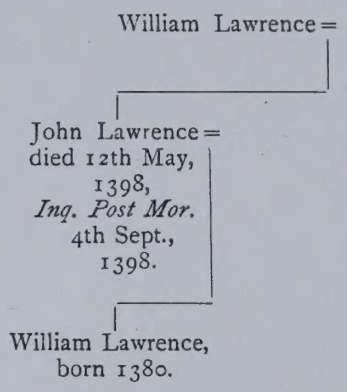
GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT
CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF
LATTER-DAY SAINTS

and William the son of Robert de Aston, having become owner of the manor conveyed it and all his lands and commons in Aston, with homage and service thereunto belonging, to Sir Henry de Lee and his heirs; this was done by deed dated at "Asseton," in 4 Edward II. [1310-11].[1] The Lee family kept possession for only a short period, as from the Survey taken between 1320 and 1346,[2] it is clear that one half the manor was held by Sir Adam de Hoghton, in the right of his wife, Sybil, daughter and heiress of William de Lee; whilst Edmund de Haydock held one carve of land there, part of which was in the tenure of Thomas Travis and William Lawrence. In 1355, William Lawrence had become possessed of one quarter of the manor,[3] and a considerable part of Ribbleton [see *post*].[4]



A descendant of William Lawrence [probably grandson], was Robert Lawrence, who died 3rd April, 1450, his son and heir was Sir James Lawrence born in 1428, according to the *Inq. Post Mort.* taken 19th April, 1501, he held 14 houses and 220 acres of land in Ashton and in Warton, which with other properties descended to his son Thomas, then aged forty years.

To the subsidy of 1332, Lawrence Travis and Edmund de Haidok were the chief contributors [see p. 29], At what date the Houghtons became lords of the manor of Ashton is not clear, but it certainly was held by Sir Richard Houghton, of Houghton Tower, who was living in 1553, and it has since then remained in the family.

The right of fishing in the Ribble was always looked upon as a valuable portion of the manorial privileges, and not infrequently became the subject of dispute between the owners of the two sides of the river; from the depositions taken in one of these disputes we gather some interesting details as

[1] Dodsworth MSS., vol. 142, fol. 26.
[2] Chet. Soc. lxxiv., 49.
[3] Ref. Dep. Keeper of Records, xxxii., 331.
[4] *Inq. Post Mort.*

dated 14th August) gave it to trustees to hold for the use of Charles Wheeler of Lethill, in the county of Surrey, Esq., who married Dorothy Bindloss, his only surviving sister. At the Guild of 1662 Hugh Welshman (or Walshman) and his son John were admitted, and in 1682 the former is described as of Brockhall, which estate he had acquired. He died in 1694,[1] leaving a widow (Ellen) and eight daughters. Ellis, the wife of Henry Ellis of Hague, in Yorkshire, gentleman; Ann, the wife of John Hartley of Newchurch, in the county of Lancaster, draper; Jane, the wife of Thomas Woodgate of Chipping, draper; Catherine, the wife of James Hathornthwaite of Wyersdale, in the county of Lancaster, yeoman; Mary, Elizabeth, and Martha Welshman unmarried.

By deed dated 16th February, 1696, a representative of the late John Welshman conveyed Lower Brockholes to Thomas Winckley of Preston, gent.,[2] whose descendant Thomas Winckley of Brockholes, married the widow of Thomas Hesketh, Esq.; their only daughter Frances conveyed Brockholes by marriage, 2nd June, 1807, to Sir John Shelley, Bart. Higher and Lower Brockholes were sold some years ago to Edward Petre, Esq., the present owner.

[Brockholes Hall, &c., see chap. xiv.]

RIBBLETON.

The habitation or enclosure on the banks of the Ribble is not on the list of the possessions of Earl Tosti. In 1203 Henry de Holland bought the wardship and marriage of the daughter of Henry de Ribbleton,[3] and we find mention of it again in a Charter without deed, which shows that one Avicia de Ribbleton, before the time of Henry III. [1216-72] held the lands here, and that her son William de Ribbleton and his wife Matilda had issue a son and heir, Robert de Ribbleton, who gave his lands, houses and tenements in Ribbleton to Roger de Ethelston and Johanna his wife, to hold of the chief lands by the accustomed rents and services: this deed was witnessed by Adam the son of Cimon de Fishwyke and Roger de Scales. Other lands in "Ribbleton and Ribbleton Scales" were acquired by Roger de Ethelston from Agnes, widow of Brochols, by deed dated 10 Edward II. [1316-17].[4] Adam the son of Cimon de Fishwyke also witnessed the Charter.

[1] Admon. at Richmond in the year.
[2] Title Deeds.
[3] Lancashire Pipe Rolls, p. 141,
[4] Harl. MSS., 2042, f. 336.

to the customs of manors in reference to the netting of the waters between Penwortham and Ashton and Lea. Sir Charles Houghton, Bart., was the plaintiff, the defendants being Henry Farrington, William Farrington, George Farrington, Agnes Farrington, widow, Edward Fleetwood, Hugh Symons, Lawrence Rawstorne, and Edward Miller, *alias* Exton: the depositions were taken in 1691 and 1692,[1] and from them it appears that from time immemorial "stakes and piles" were placed in the bed of the river for the fishermen to hang their nets upon, and it was customary before the commencement of the fishing season for the fishermen of Penwortham and Ashton and Lea, to draw lots for priority, and having settled this the river was fished "right across" from bank to bank, by the men from the two manors alternately, from sunrise to sunset. The season began about Candlemas and closed about Michaelmas. Thomas Winckley of Preston, gentleman, aged fifty-three years, deposed that he had assisted Mr. Fleetwood to search at Penwortham Hall amongst his ancient deeds, and that they fonnd an indenture dated the 6th March, 7 Edward VI. [1552], between Sir Richard Houghton and John Fleetwood, Esq., concerning the *Piscary* in question: he also stated that he had known vessels and boats, some of forty tons burden, sail up the Ribble as far as Preston Marsh, and sometimes even as far as Hulme;[2] some of these vessels went to Bristol laden with lead, others took millstones to Ireland; these did "often lye or ryde" at a place called the Old Millstones, in Ashton. In this township is Tulketh Hall [see chap. xiv.].

INGOL.

Though Ingol is not named in the great Survey, it was one of those places cleared from out of the surrounding forests or wastes at an early date. The earliest mention of it is in a Charter without date, whereby Roger, the son of Allecot de Preston, granted to Robert Cissore, a perch of land above Ingeleriding in the territory of Preston.[3] Open spaces from which the trees or shrubs had been cleared away were called by the Scandinavian settlers "riddings" or "rodes," hence this was the clearing of Ingele. Robert Cissore, to whom the above grant was made, is probably identical with or an ancestor of Robert Cissor, who in 1332 paid subsidy in Holker, in the parish of Cartmel. At the same time a Robert de Ingoll appears as being taxed for goods in Elston [see p. 31]. As in the other parts of the township the Hoghtons were early landowners here; in 1399, a grant for thirty

[1] Exchequer Dep. by Commission, 3 and 4 William and Mary, Hil. No. 26, and 4 William and Mary, Mich. No. 46.

[2] Now known as Holme.

[3] Fourth Report Royal Com. on Hist. Documents.

At this period the township was divided into Ribbleton and Ribbleton Scales; this division is no longer recognised. The Roger de Scales who witnessed the deed just referred to was probably the Roger de Ribbleton Scales who about this time gave by Charter without date all "his lands in Ribbleton Scales" lying between the lands of his brother Robert on the east, and the lands of his (the grantor's) son William on the west, subject to the annual payment of one arrow a year for all service.[1] This Roger had two sons, Adam and William. Adam de Scales gave his lands in "the Scales in the *vil* of Ribbleton," to Roger son of William de Etheleston, and Paulenus his brother.

Another landowner here in the thirteenth century was Adam de Claghton, who gave lands in Ribbleton by deed dated 10 Edward I. [1282], to Roger, the son of Robert de Ribbleton, on his marriage with his daughter Alnia, or Alyna: they had issue two sons both called William.[2]

Roger de Ribbleton is mentioned in the Subsidy Roll of 1332 [see p. 30]. The first notice of the *manor* of Ribbleton occurs in 1355, when William Lawrance paid a fine for the moiety of the Manor of Ribbleton;[3] shortly before this same William Lawrence and Thomas Travers held one carucate of land in the township.[4]

When the half of the manor went out of the possession of the Lawrence family has not been ascertained, but in 4 Edward IV. [1474-75], one moiety was claimed by the Earl of Derby but ultimately conceded to James Harrington, whose daughter Alice married Ralph Standish; and one of their daughters (Anne), married Sir John Holcroft, Knight; whose daughter Alice became the wife of Sir Thomas Hesketh of Rufford; whose descendants became the owners of this portion of Ribbleton.[5] Branches of the Farrington and Sherburne family lived in Ribbleton for several generations [see chap. xiv.] John Ridley, gentleman, who died 10th March, 1598-99, held a messuage, a garden, and twenty-one acres of land in Ribbleton, which he held of the queen as of her duchy; this estate passed to his son Richard, who died 27th February, 1602-3, his next heir being his son John Ridley, who died 1st February, 1637, leaving a son Richard, then aged twenty-four years.[6]

The common on which the battle on 17th August, 1648, was fought [see p. 56], has been enclosed.

Ribbleton Green, until quite a recent date, was the site of an annual Rushbearing. There is a sheep fair held on 7th May, on Ribbleton Moor.

[1] Harl. MSS., 1727, f. 336.
[2] Do. do. 2042, f. 336.
[3] Dep. Keeper of Records, Report xxxii., p. 330 (part 2).
[4] Survey Chet. Soc., lxxiv., p. 49.
[5] Pedigree of Hesketh of Rufford, and will of Sir James Harrington.
[6] *Inq. Post Mort.* (see Chet Soc., xcix., 16.)

Wild flowers from the
Churchyard Lane
where Barney White and
some of his family
are buried — He 1899 - died
— It's 1995 - now

Mount Zion Methodist Church
Town of Scott - Crawford Co WI

Wild flowers from the
Churchyard lane of
Where Barney White
(1815-1899) and some
of his family are buried.
- picked 1995
Mt Zion Methodist Church
Town of Scott, Crawford Co WI

From the
Roadside at
Millville, Iowa
August 1995

At 1:00 p.m. July 15, 1854, a meeting was held at Elkader, Iowa, to which all citizens of Clayton County who were opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise were invited to attend. (The US Congress was considering an act, which finally did pass, permitting the introduction of slavery into the new Kansas and Nebraska Territories.)

A large crowd gathered. One result of the meeting was the formation of a Vigilance Committee, with leaders representing 20 communities in which they lived. The chairman chosen to represent Millville was John W. Griffith, and that chosen from Buena Vista was Rev. Barney White.

The Clayton County History states that the effect of this meeting was the birth of the Republican Party as far as that county was concerned, since that was the party opposing slavery.

Barney and Susan (Griffith) White and their children were living in Buena Vista that summer; and 141 summers later these weeds were picked from the roadside in Buena Vista by an admiring great-great grand daughter.

From the Roadside at
N. Buena Vista, Iowa

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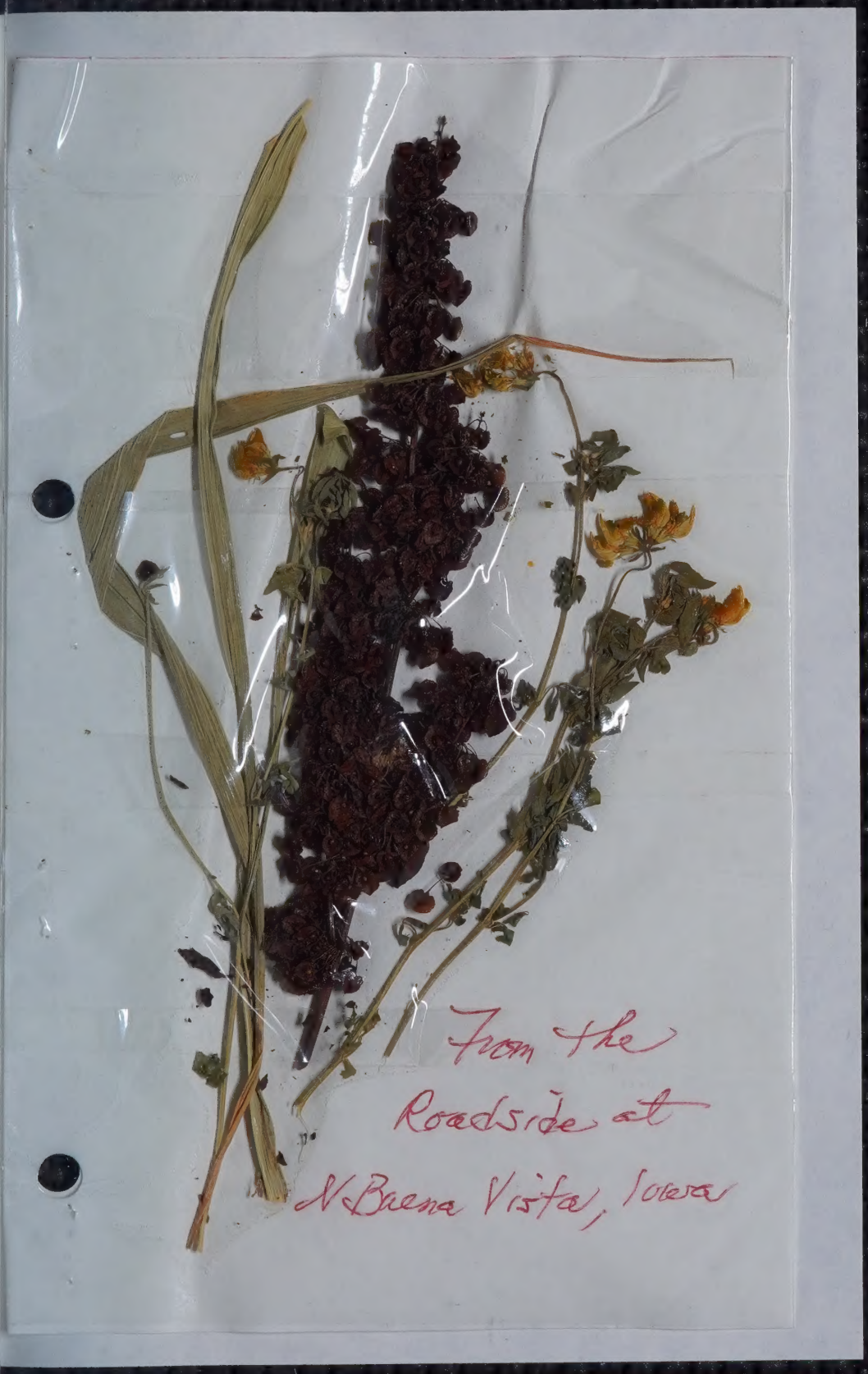
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The vistas from the bluffs above N. Buena Vista, (as they call it now) are breath taking. The town itself is below the bluffs but still rather pretty. The streets are pretty much up-n-down hilly, leading to a lot of places to launch boats on the Mississippi River. Sort of busy - I expect lots of the people were on vacation. The snapshots here are on the outskirts. Snaps in town still in the camera & may not be developed for a long time.

"Encyclopedia of Missouri Courthouses" - Marian M Ohman, Univ Mo-Columbia Ext Div, 1981
MPL R977.8 O38 LC# 80-54414

CALDWELL COUNTY

Except for a few probate records, all Caldwell County records were lost in an 1860 fire that destroyed the courthouse. The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Caldwell County*, 1876, provides the earliest history.

After county organization in 1836, Far West, a community created by Mormons, served as Caldwell's county seat until 1842. A school was moved from the southwest part of town to the center of the square for the courthouse.

A shifting population favored a more central location and chose Kingston the second county seat. In Kingston a log building served as the first courthouse. The court may have authorized construction in 1843, or the courthouse may have been an existing building used by the early courts. This 1½-story structure stood on the south side of Main St. opposite the square. The *History of Caldwell and Livingston Counties*, 1886, described it as not very attractive.

Caldwell County built its second courthouse in either 1847 or 1854. The *Atlas* of 1876 says 1847; the *History* of 1886 mentions both dates and identifies Hawkins Green as the builder. Both sources describe it as a two-story, brick building, on the square facing south. The upper story remained unfinished; offices and courtroom were on the first floor. Fire consumed most county records when suspected arsonists set the courthouse ablaze April 19, 1860.

In 1860, for their third courthouse, the County Court awarded the contract to builders J. A. Crump and George A. Kice of Lexington and appropriated $20,000. The court specified the building be completed by September 1, 1861. This temple-type building resembles the Lafayette County courthouse of 1847 in Lexington and the 1856 Ray County courthouse in Richmond (Fig. 1). Contractors Crump and Kice were responsible for construction of all three. On November 28, 1896, fire once again consumed the Caldwell County courthouse. The *Hamiltonian Farmer's Advocate* described the building as a large, commodious, two-story, brick with "an old colonial portico in front . . . much admired for its antique and quaint architecture."

At this point Hamilton contended for the county seat, but the site at Kingston withstood the challenge.

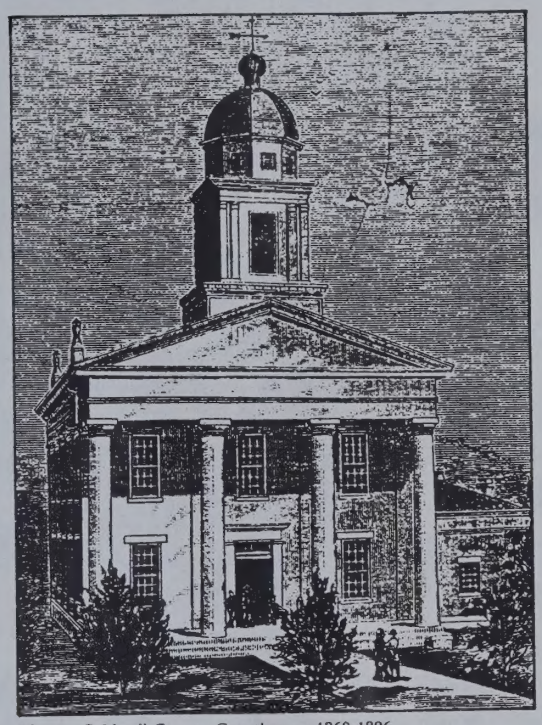
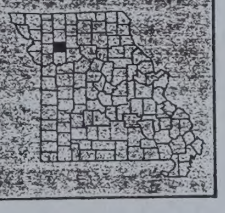


Fig. 1. Caldwell County Courthouse, 1860-1896. (From: *Kingston Times*, Dec. 5, 1890.)

County	*Caldwell*
Organized	*Dec. 29, 1836*
Named After	*Capt. Matthew Caldwell, a Kentucky Indian fighter*
County Seat	*Kingston*



Codes -

Averill = A164

Clayton = C435

Dodge = D320

Dunn = D500

Griffith = G613

Vest = 230

White = W300

Pearce = P620

Hansen = H525
Madsen = M325
Peterson = P362
Nielson = N425

Zaniewski = Z520
Bukowiecki = B222

Ray 500
Hand H630
Harkee H224